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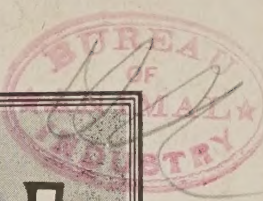
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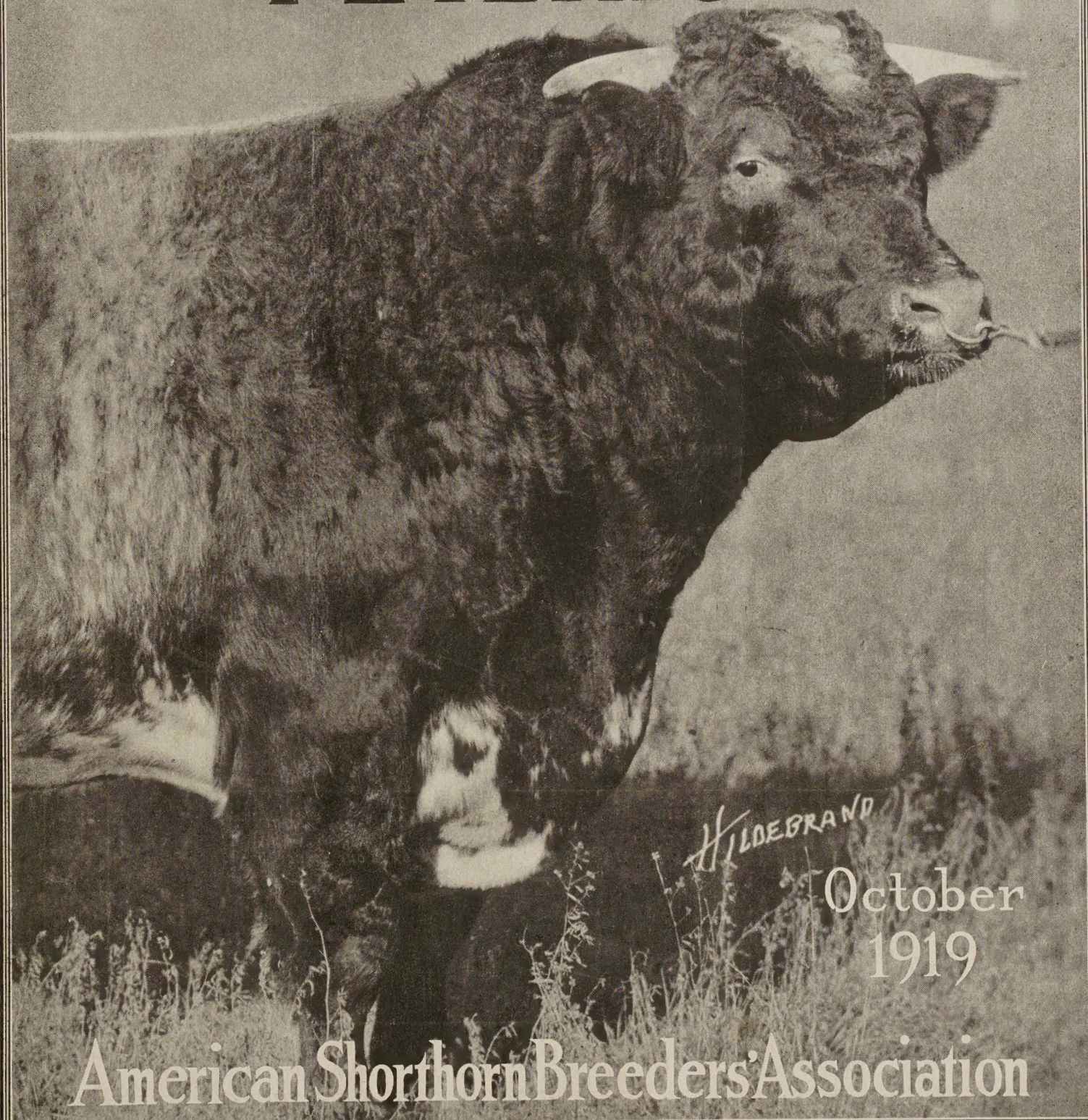


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# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

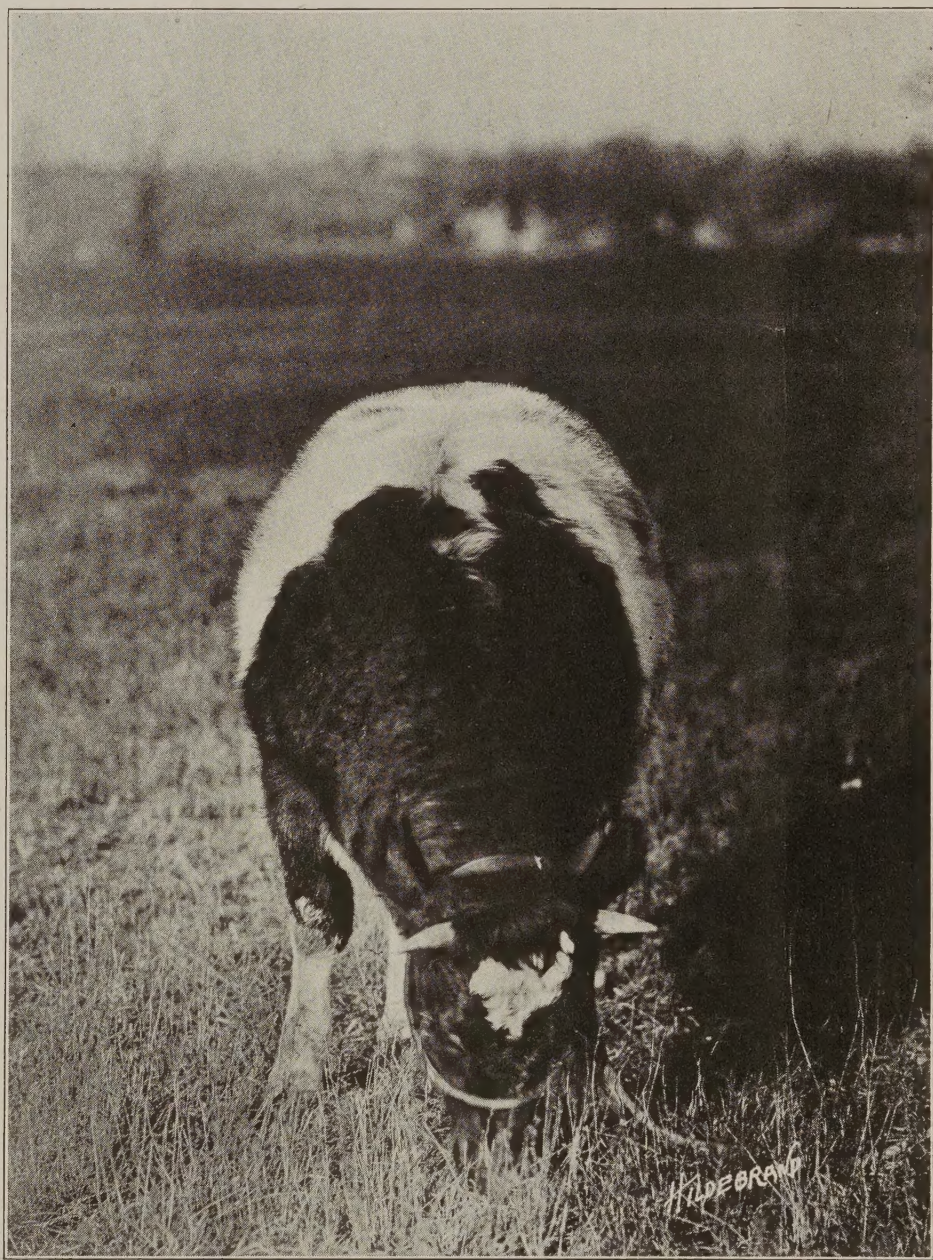


HILDEBRAND

October  
1919

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association





Courtesy A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Clipper Anoka 9th. A Sort that Gets Hold on Your Fancy*



# The Material in Hand

Within the next decade a million or more young farmers will reach the age to embark for themselves in the business to which they were reared, and of which animal husbandry should be a foremost feature. They and what they produce will tremendously influence the quality and quantity of the nation's food supply. It is they who will determine whether this is to grade low, medium or high; whether their produce shall be such as is eagerly sought by the best trade at prices profitable to the producer, or of a sort accepted reluctantly by those who can afford only second or third quality, at prices remunerative to nobody.

What a mistake and misfortune it will be if in planning their life operations these beginners are content to breed from animals other than the best obtainable; to propagate and perpetuate the unimproved rather than the improved, and stupidly ignore the lessons made available by a century and a half of careful experiments in selection, mating and feeding by the master stockmen of their times!

Assurance of uniformity, quality, quick growth and early maturity can be had only by utilizing the blood of ancestors bred for generations for these and with a view to so securely fixing such characteristics that transmission to their offspring is a certainty. Such animals are designated as "pure-breds," and the only feasible way for a breeder to continuously avail himself of the improving qualities others have developed is by the use of pure-bred sires. Doing less he is classified with scrub breeders and scrubs, thus giving himself a rating in the breeding and business world much lower than he can rightly afford.

Pure-bred sires possessed of quality—not grades, crosses or mongrels—were the foundation upon which every successful breeding enterprise has been builded, and without them neither progress nor improvement are possible. Adherence to this idea enabled such men as the Collings, the Booths, Thomas Bates, Amos Cruickshank and their emulators to mold the Shorthorns and place them on their present pedestal as the premier and predominant cattle, and the future breeder, of grades no less than pure-breds in whatever line, unwilling to heed such illustrious examples thereby paves the way for and courts his own defeat.

F. D. COBURN,  
—of Kansas.





Courtesy Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

Photo by Risk

*When Your Heifers Look Like These You're Making Headway*





Courtesy Wade Donnelly, Anderson, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Village Lass, Ten Years Old, in the Left of the Picture, Has Produced Eight Calves. Her Daughter in the Center, Village Lass 3d, Has Produced Five Roan Heifer Calves at Six Years Old. Her Second Daughter, Village Queen, the Roan at the Right, Not Yet Three Years Old, Is Nursing Her Second Calf, Both Heifers and Both White. Each of the Cows Dropped Their First Calves at 18 to 20 Months of Age, but None Ever Produced Twins*

# The Shorthorn Cow Convention

The President's address:

"Members of the Convention: You all recognize as I do that this gathering, this convention, is unique in the affairs of livestock. Undoubtedly our interests would have been furthered and the interests of our owners would have been improved had such conventions the result of organized and concerted effort have been of regular occurrence. We are here today from a wide territory. Practically every section of our country is represented. Our mission is constructive. Our purposes are useful and if, out of our proceedings, there shall develop an improvement of methods, a betterment of practices in our production and maintenance, this gathering will be termed successful.

"You will be happy to learn that I am departing from the usual custom of a long address and further in the plan of directing this meeting. In connection with the committee a list of speakers has been selected, not so much with reference to their standing and reputation as to their experiences. The hope is that this convention will call forth the expression of ideas of an entirely practical nature.

"We have decided to give first place on this program to Mary of Woodlawn, who has made the distinctive record of having produced and raised seventeen calves. Ladies of the convention, I have pleasure in presenting Mary of Woodlawn and I suggest as an acknowledgment of her usefulness that all of us without exception stand as she takes her place on the platform."

Mary of Woodlawn makes her way up one of the aisles. There is much mooing and switching of the tails and

## As Reported by the Editor

craning of necks, a mark of approbation. She takes her place, quiet reigns, and she modestly begins her address.

"My bovine Sisters: Imagine my surprise when I received notice that I was to appear on this program and my greater surprise when I was called as the first to address you. As you can understand from the president's announcement, I have led a fairly busy life and have traveled very little.

"When I was rather young I went with other members of our herd to one of the county fairs and remember being led out with a lot of others from other herds about my age. We were stood in a row and three men kept walking along feeling us, first one and then another; finally the boy who was holding my halter was told to lead me up to the head of the class. Then one after another others were shifted in their places until finally a beautiful roan heifer stood next to me. I can remember yet her beautiful lines and how much I envied her.

"These three men whom I learned were called judges compared us very critically looking at us first from one side and then the other. It seemed hard for them to reach a conclusion. Finally they decided and I was left standing at the end and this beautiful roan heifer next to me. Then a young man came along with a book and made a mark for each of us in the book. Following him came another young man with ribbons, a blue one was tied to my halter and a red one to the roan.

Other colors were distributed down along the line a ways.

"I heard one man ask another: 'Which of these is supposed to be the best heifer?' and the man replied: 'The one at the end, the red one.' In a way I was very happy and yet I felt that this roan heifer that stood next to me was much comelier and I had hoped that she had not overheard this remark.

"I have always felt a little guilty in having been awarded this ribbon, yet this is the first time I have ever had opportunity to refer to it in public. That heifer was called Lady Susan and she is in this convention today and I am happy to say that no less than a dozen of her descendants have been winners of prizes in prominent shows. I am proud to make this reference to her at this time, and I ask her to stand that she may be seen. (Prolonged applause and cheers for Lady Susan and for Mary of Woodlawn.)

"I have been fortunate in my location and ownership. Woodlawn is a beautiful farm with an abundance of grass and sufficient shade. The soil is productive because the herd has been maintained on the farm so long. The owner has always believed in having a surplus of pasture which I think is very essential. Another thing, he has always provided an abundance of clear water. I noticed in my journey here occasional farms where there were ponds in the pastures and the cattle had to wade through the mud to get into these ponds. I shouldn't like that. The cattle seemed to be plastered with mud. The flies were numerous. I do not believe that cattle do their best under such conditions,



"We have plenty of protection in the winter, but the proprietor of Woodlawn does not look with favor upon close barns. He provides open shedding for most of the herd and somewhat warmer protection for the cows in milk and young calves, always with plenty of ventilation. Another thing that has probably contributed to the usefulness of the herd is the regularity of the habits in their care. I attribute largely my continued good health and ability to produce regularly to this environment and the practical methods that have been applied at Woodlawn.

"I have had great satisfaction in seeing my calves develop and make good

there with even greater contentment." (Prolonged applause.)

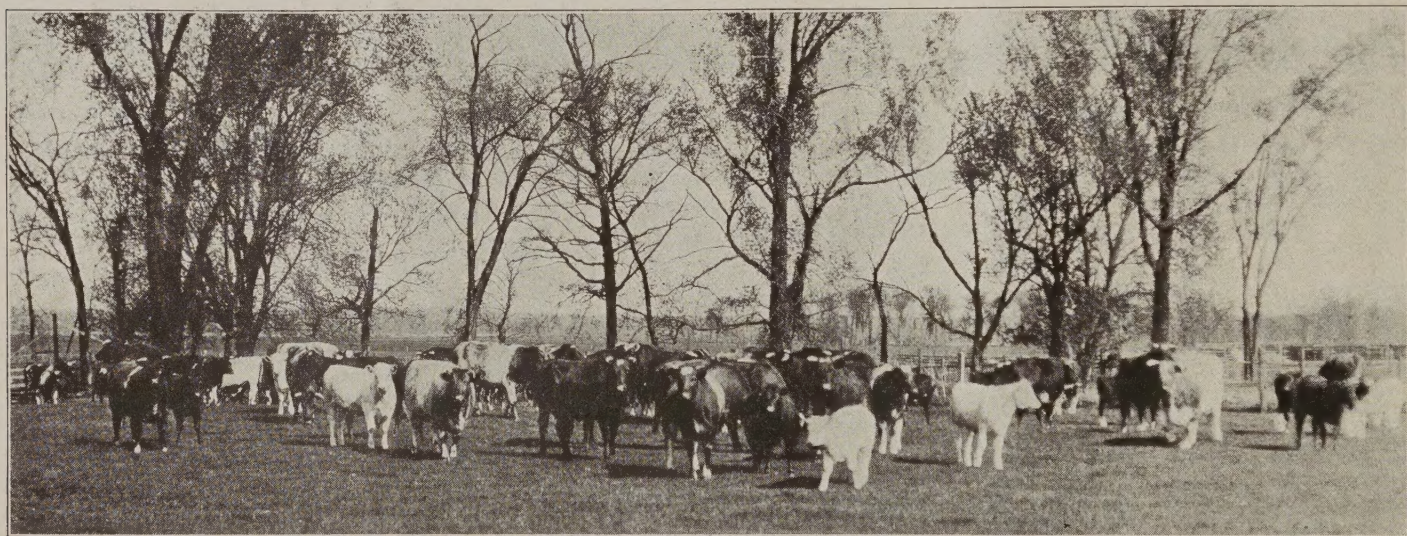
The President: "We have listened to words of wisdom from a member of long and useful experience. The next to address you has had a unique career in the show contests. I have pleasure in introducing Lady Beautiful, who, though a persistent show contestant, has never failed as a producer."

Lady Beautiful approaches amid enthusiastic applause.

"Sisters of the bovine Convention: I have regarded my mission as a contestant in the shows as a serious one. I have felt that in doing my best in

"While naturally I have a pride in winning in these contests, I do not feel that this is the chief mission, and my experience among show cattle for several years past leads me to believe that we all feel that our great accomplishment is in winning the favor of those who throng the ringside. It is when they crowd around and show that they are deeply interested that we are the happiest.

"Of course you will understand I regard my chief mission is that of producing calves of such beauty and excellence as to attract the favor of prospective patrons of my owner. I would object to any treatment for show pur-



Courtesy Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.

#### *As They Appear in the Pasture at Meadow Lawn Farm*

in other herds. I have never felt the least envy toward those who have been more or less regular participants in the shows, although I recognize that this is an important feature of the business. I have acquired the home instinct and I have never felt that I would be as contented nor as useful in any other surroundings.

"Since coming here I have talked with a number of delegates and have been rather surprised to learn to what extent many of them have been shifted about. One of the delegates, Emma of Homewood, I think it was, told me she had, at different times, been a member of ten different herds in six different states. That does not strike me as contributing to the best accomplishment in our sphere. I do not mean to say that I criticize the plan seriously, but I can't help wondering why they named her Emma of Homewood if it was on the cards (please pardon this bit of slang) to send her scurrying about from one part of the country to another, leaving her scarcely long enough in one place to produce her second calf, and in a few cases not even her first.

"I have already taken more time than I should. Let me say in closing that these have been years of contentment at Woodlawn and I shall return

this sphere I was contributing in a measure to bovine betterment. It has not always been easy. There have been many discomforts, many inconveniences, and most of the time a more or less radical departure from which I have always regarded as the natural environment, and, being natural, the most practical. We cannot ignore, however, the mission of the shows. I have seen results obtained in the way of interesting outsiders in the enterprise of our owners that could not have been obtained in any other way. I have no doubt that when the blue ribbon was tied on Mary of Woodlawn, as she has described in such an interesting way, that some observer took a livelier interest in the bovine industry than he had before. I can understand that the contest between Mary of Woodlawn and Lady Susan and the others that not a few of the observers became keenly interested, an interest which they never completely lost. These are results of a very definite nature so I have been willing, as many others have been, to go through the trials incident to the showing and traveling, always trying to look my best in the hope of creating a desire on the part of those who patronize these shows to possess us and our kindred.

poses that would interfere with my function in this particular.

"As you know, I have been honored in many shows but I feel more highly honored here today than ever before." (Prolonged applause.)

The President: "We will carry the thoughts of Mary of Woodlawn and Lady Beautiful home that our associates and our owners may have the benefit of them. I have here a letter of regret from Westlawn Blanche. She is now sixteen years old and fourteen of her calves are living. During a period of twelve years, from the time she was two years old, there have descended from her ninety-seven calves. I propose three cheers for Westlawn Blanche." (The cheers are given heartily.) "I will now introduce to you Clara Belle, who has had a rather extended experience somewhat similar to Emma of Homewood, to which Mary of Woodlawn referred."

Clara Belle approaches amid hearty applause.

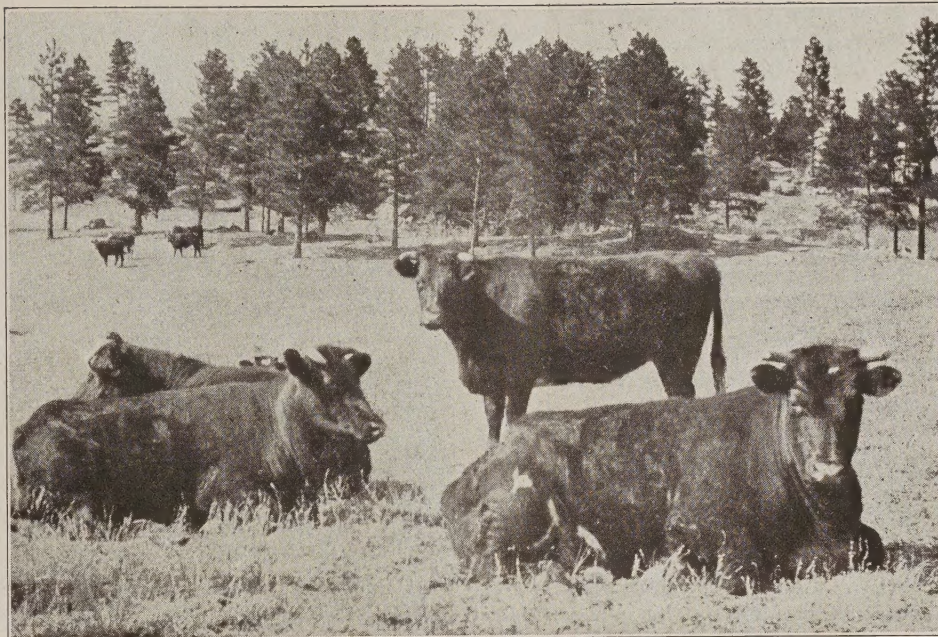
"Sisters of the Convention: When I listened to Mary of Woodlawn my heart was full of envy. It has been my lot to experience ownership in several hands and in various places. Some of these I recall with real pleasure and others bring no thought of comfort. I have been owned by practical men and



men who were impractical; those who understood the business and those who didn't. My usefulness has been impaired to an extent because of the lack of good judgment on the part of a few of my owners. Some kept me too fat, others too thin. Some relied close stabling and others insufficient protection. Others fed their pastures too closely and so forth and so forth.

"There is one point that I feel deserves attention which I will refer to briefly. It is the value of our milking qualities. I confess to some surprise at the lack of interest on the part of owners in developing this valuable quality. I can say truthfully that I have never been in a herd anywhere that I didn't find the better milkers the better producers and yet it is astonishing how few of the owners connect these two. I had noted, too, that these good milkers do not naturally lack in fleshing quality. Of course, they become thin from nursing, but as soon as the calves are dried off they quickly take on flesh again. The way their calves do grow and thicken up in flesh is a delight to see, yet so many owners don't seem to recognize that it is the milking qualities of the dam that causes this thick flesh covering of the calf.

"In one herd where I happily remained for two years it was the practice of the owner to help out the old cows by taking the calves away from them after a few days and allowing the cows to dry off. This kept them naturally in stronger flesh and kept them producing more regularly without the effects of running down in flesh from nursing the calves. This is a practice that I think can be followed successfully after the cows get well along in years. It often happens, you know, that an old cow will not become in calf while nursing so that this plan which I have indicated prevents some delay in producing.



Courtesy Cornforth Livestock Co., Elbert, Colo.

#### *Kansas Bred Heifers in a Colorado Pasture*

"There is another item. I have always noticed that on the farms where there was plenty of straw we cattle got through the winter in much better comfort. It's great to have a bedding of straw up to your knees on cold winter nights, and then what loads and loads of litter go out on the land to enrich it. I have been disgusted on some farms where the owners seem to regard the raising of cattle as a kind of endurance contest, but I don't want any of it in mine. I am for the man who tries to see how much he can get out of his cattle by being generous with the feed, the pasture, and the bedding, and looking after the comforts of the herd. I hope when you return to your homes that you will bring these matters to the attention of your owners." (Applause and "What's the matter with Clara

Belle? She's all right. Who's all right? Clara Belle.")

The President: "Those were indeed practical suggestions. Clara Belle has shown that she is a close observer and her suggestions will be of value."

The President: "I wish to introduce to you at this time Lady Lustre, one of our number, who has had an unusual opportunity for observation and who has profited by it. She has a message for us all and one that we should carry home and impress upon our owners. Sisters of the convention, this is Lady Lustre." (A hearty round of applause.)

Lady Lustre: "There is one matter that has been on my mind a good deal. It happens that I have been owned in two different herds. One of these was composed entirely of registered animals and the treatment we received from our



Courtesy Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

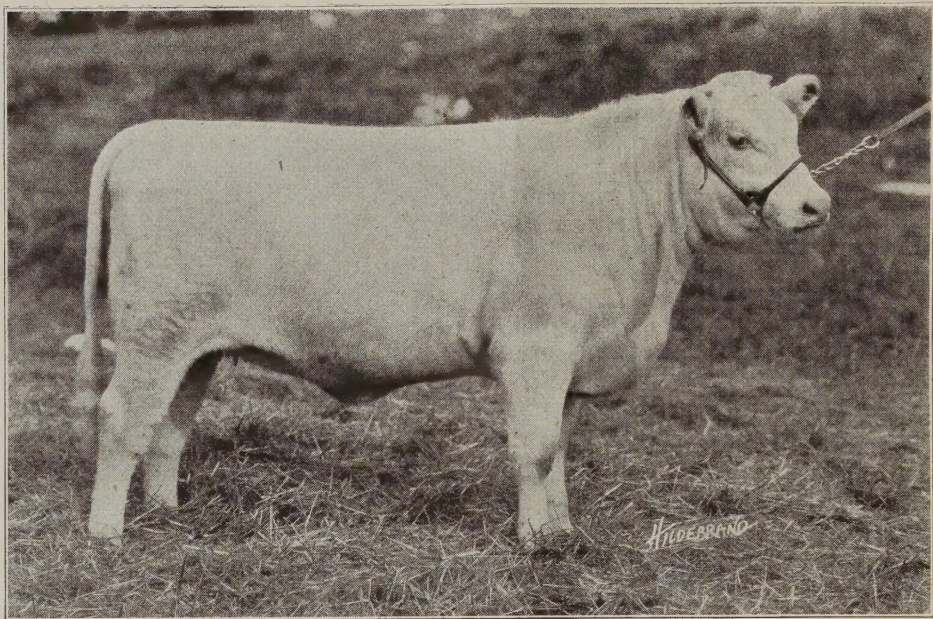
*Note the Fleshy Type of These Cows. Six of Them Made an Average Milk Record of Nearly 8,000 lbs. in One Year, Yet All of Them Had Been Nursing Their Calves Until Tried Out as Milkers in This Test*



owner was all that we could ask for. I hardly need suggest that on account of this treatment and the pride which the owner manifested in us that we responded without exception, giving him the best there was in us. It was very pleasing to us all as it was to him when stockmen visited the farm to hear their enthusiastic comments about us and upon the general arrangement of the farm. Many and many a time I have heard offers made that sounded to us very liberal, but the owner seemed agreeable to declining most of them. I shall always look back to my years at Glenwood, for that was the name of the farm, as approaching the ideal experience.

"It happened one day that a man visited Glenwood and urged the owner to put a price on several members of the herd which he had selected. He did so, thinking that the price was high enough to discourage the would-be purchaser and was surprised when the offer was accepted. I was included among those selected. In due time we were placed aboard a train and shipped to another part of the state, where we were unloaded and taken to a farm on which we found other registered animals and a few that were not. Our new owner seemed quite enthusiastic, but we noticed that he made very little difference as between the pure-breds and the grades. His farm was quite expensively improved and he had a fine opportunity, it seemed to us, to develop trade with pure-breds of the better class. It was not uncommon, however, for him to buy at country sales grade cattle of no particular breeding or identity, just because he thought he was getting them cheap.

"We often marveled, because he couldn't see the difference in the profits which the pure-breds were turning in and the slight margin which the



Courtesy E. B. Hoyman, Clarence, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Silver Mist 2d, First Prize Senior Heifer Calf, Iowa State Fair, 1919. This was the First Entry Made by the Owner at a State Fair*

grades afforded. Here we were on a finely improved farm that had a high valuation per acre along with a lot of grade cattle that couldn't by any possibility under the existing conditions pay but the most meager profits. As it was our calves the pure-breds were selling from \$400 upwards.

"The owner had long been accustomed to handling ordinary cattle and I suppose his habit had become more or less fixed, although he showed a great deal of enthusiasm with the pure-breds. He couldn't seem to resist the temptation to pick up what he thought were bargains at the country sales and from his neighbors' pastures and the result was that these indiffer-

ent cattle were keeping our pastures entirely too short and our forage and grain supply for the winter too limited.

"There was another phase of it that didn't seem to get his attention and that was that by giving a little better care to we pure-breds he could have had still higher prices for our produce. Things ran along that way for two or three years. Then one day a representative of the Shorthorn association spent a few hours at the farm inspecting the herd. He had a long heart to heart talk with the owner and we were very happy to note that the very next day the owner sold every grade animal he had on the farm. Things certainly did come our way after that. We used to hear him say, when talking with others, that he had thrown away two or three good years without knowing it, but that he would do his best to make up for it. From then on we had better care and higher prices prevailed. We noticed, too, that the owner seemed to take more interest in the appearance of the farm and one day he came driving in with a fine touring car and 'rattling Lizzie' became thereafter nothing but an errand conveyance. We overheard the owner say one day that the cows in the herd at that time were making a gross return on the average greater than the total from eight of his best grades which he formerly kept and that there was no comparison at all between the net returns. So he learned his lesson.

"There is a thought in these experiences which I am sure you can apply to your own situation for the benefit of your owners." ("You've hit the nail on the head, Lady Lustre," came from various parts of the convention hall.)

The President: "I told you Lady Lustre had a message for you. We will now be favored by an address by May



Courtesy S. G. Ellason, Montevideo, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Lady Clara 14th, Grand Champion Female, North Dakota State Fair, 1919*



of the Meadow. She has always been a favorite with her owner and among her associates whether on the farm or the show circuit. I have great pleasure in presenting May of the Meadow."

There was general applause as May of the Meadow approached the front of the hall.

"Ladies of the Convention, I am sure you will not wish to remain much longer this afternoon and I will be brief. There are one or two matters, advantages which we as Shorthorns possess, which I will refer to. It is the value of the temperament which is an inherent characteristic of the breed. This was a noticeable characteristic back in the days of our early ancestors when the breed was originated and it has been typical down through the generations to the present day. I think it is a quality that we may well guard and improve. Our owners will certainly be benefited if they place a high valuation upon it. Certainly there is no time in our lives and no place where we are found that a quiet temperament does not have real value, whether it is in the playgrounds we enjoyed as calves or about the barns and paddocks or even on the open range. I have had occasion more than once to observe different lots of cattle on feed and could note at a glance the decided advantage of a quiet temperament. The cattle that possess it, as the Shorthorns do almost without exception, put on flesh so much easier, not to mention the satisfaction which the owner feels in their management and ownership.

"There is another matter which we probably are apt to underestimate and that is the beautiful Shorthorn colors. No doubt many of you noticed on your journey here as you looked from the car windows how beautiful the varying colors of the Shorthorns were in the pastures along your course. When the herd is of mixed red, white and roan there is a variety that compels attention and admiration. There is always a lack of beauty when all of the animals in a herd are of one color. Take a herd of all red Shorthorns. There is not the appeal to one's sense of beauty that is made when the colors are mixed.

In the latter case one enhances the other so that the reds become more attractive and the whites as well when there are numerous roans among them. And the roans seem to be the more attractive because of the reds and the whites.

"I feel that we should encourage as much as possible the variety of our natural colors. You understand that where roans are continuously mated there is a tendency to produce a good many whites so it is desirable to keep always a supply of reds to safeguard this. There is no question but that our breed suffered a good deal a few years ago because of the tendency of the breeders to adhere to red color and red alone. Happily the whites came in and saved the day, so that I say let us have the reds and the whites, then we will always have plenty of roans and we will never lack for quality and responsiveness to feed and care, and our admirers will increase.

"These are thoughts which I desire to leave with you. There is one other. That is the advantage which we as Shorthorns possess in the production of both beef and milk. How many times we have been inspired by reading the reports from the markets when Shorthorn steers broke the records. We have a right to be inspired not only because of the price per pound, but also because of the extra pounds which we know generally are there. But we are also inspired when we learn of the wonderful records which Shorthorn cows are making in the dairies, 6,000, 7,000, 10,000, and on up to over 17,000 lbs. of milk per year. Doesn't that tell a story of Shorthorn usefulness? I assure you, when we see these big, level, deep-bodied cows showing a natural tendency to flesh and then making milk yields such as I have indicated, we have a right to be proud. That's why we are the great farmer's breed and did you ever stop to think that all Shorthorn achievement has been made, except in the rarest instances, under just ordinary, natural conditions? We are not a hothouse breed and the farmers and ranchmen seem to recognize this to a greater extent than ever before.

"Just another word in closing. From what seems to be a reliable source, there are of our kind, registered Shorthorns, I mean, about 650,000 living in this country today. I hope to see this number doubled in a few years and the scrubs and inferior cattle reduced correspondingly or even in greater proportion. When we demonstrate to our owners that we can make more profit for them than three times as many grades isn't it fair to assume that we will be called upon to supplant grades in just about that proportion?"

There was cheering from every part of the hall and many cries: "We are with you."

The President: "Do you suppose any convention was ever favored with more practical suggestions than have been given us by these several splendid addresses? I suggest that a vote of thanks be extended to all of the speakers on this afternoon's program. If there is no dissenting voice the secretary will record the unanimous vote."

The Secretary: "I have so recorded it."

The President: "Let me ask the delegates what is the largest number of calves any cow of their acquaintance has produced in a brief period."

A Voice: "Lady Alexandria 4th, eleven calves before she was eight years old. Three came singly and four sets of twins." (Hurrah for Lady Alexandria 4th, and prolonged applause.)

Another Voice: "Betsy Dailey, thirteen calves dropped one at a time before she was fifteen years old." (Good for Betsy Dailey.)

Another Voice: "Oakland Craig's 11th. She will be twenty years old next December and has already produced twenty-three living calves, including two pairs of twins." (Send her a medal—send a dozen—and then some.)

Another Voice: "An Iowa cow, have forgotten the name, five calves in a period of eleven months, triplets and twins." (Cries of "You can't beat it.")

The President: "No, I doubt if we can beat that. This brings the program for the day to a close so consider yourselves adjourned."



Courtesy Wayne Oglesbee, Jamestown, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

*This is Good Foundation Material for a Breeding Herd*



# Significance of Small Herds in California

One does not travel far in California among the ranches where livestock husbandry has its place without being impressed with the growing interest in livestock production and the apparent recognition on the part of the producers of the value and efficiency of the pure-bred standard. I have made a good many trips to California in years past and I have observed a great deal of advancement not only among the larger operators but among those on the small ranches as well.

Having long been closely identified with the Shorthorn breed, I am always gratified to note the increasing strength of the Shorthorn in California. The breed seems to be far in the lead. I say seems to be. I should be more definite and assert that it is far in the lead. In your state, as in any other, it is the increasing number of small herds that stabilizes the industry. These small herds, scattered as they are over the plains and in the mountain valleys, are in effect missionaries, for each created in its own locality a sentiment favorable to Shorthorns of the more responsive kind, in other words, the pure-bred standard. The man with the small herd concerns himself very little with speculative features. He goes along quietly year after year selling off the surplus and usually taking care to retain the best for his own use. Here and there he gets a neighbor started. As the cattle from his community find their way to market the results of his bulls become evident and there is more or less discussion at the market places regarding the kind and quality of the cattle that come from that section. These results do not come about in a day, but they are sure to come sooner or later.

One thing that has long impressed me is that when a practical man becomes the owner of a pure-bred herd he is never content with any other thereafter. There may be good reasons occasionally for such a man disposing of his pure-breds and substituting grades, but such instances are very rare and the change is usually based on some other reason than that of merit. Another thing which has impressed me, and which I

By Sec'y F. W. Harding

Written for The California Cattleman

have often heard referred to by others, is that once a man becomes identified with Shorthorns he is rarely ever induced to adopt any other breed in their stead. The general utility qualities which the Shorthorn possesses gets hold on folks, and the longer the association



*Enjoying the Shade at Noonday*

the stronger the grip. This applies to California just as it applies to any other section of this country, just as it applies to Canada, or the British Isles, or elsewhere.

I recognize that it is usually the large herds that are accorded the publicity. They are the ones that arouse the interest of the public and draw attention to the industry and the more large herds you build up in California the greater will be your success, but it is the ever-increasing number of small herds widely distributed that act as the chief element, the most stable influence, in the expanding of trade. These small breeders draw upon the larger herds for their breeding stock and, as stated, they rely

for the most part upon the ranchmen who are breeding grades for their trade.

I believe, aside from the practical efficiency of the Shorthorn under all conditions, that the breed is greatly benefited by having such an overwhelming representation of small herds. There are other breeds, the promoters of which seem to favor large herds, scarcely giving due consideration to the advantages of the existence of small herds. The Shorthorn sentiment, however, has seemed always to favor small breeders, and so it happens that there are today between thirty and forty thousand breeders of Shorthorn cattle scattered throughout the United States. Probably nine-tenths of this number have herds ranging from forty head downward. As nearly as we can estimate the average for the entire number would approximate twenty head. I offer this information as a suggestion of the wide distribution of Shorthorns and the certainty of a stable condition of Shorthorn affairs and trade.

Surely in California those of you who are most actively interested in livestock development will make no mistake to encourage the small ranchman up and down your state to put in pure-bred cattle. Let them start with as limited a number as they feel inclined to acquire, but let them make their start. Once this is done they will become more or less enthusiastic and increase the numbers in accordance with their carrying capacity. Certainly with the extent of Shorthorn sentiment now in California, and the large representation which the breed already has, there are advantages in becoming identified with this responsive breed.

The sales which have been held during the past few years, and especially the past twelve months, give an impressive suggestion of the growth and present strength of Shorthorn sentiment. We were favored recently by a review of a drove of Shorthorn steers grown on the ranch of the Pacheco Cattle Co. at Hollister, California. C. N. Hawkins of this company sent to our office a number of photographs of these steers and a brief review of their development. The significant fact was that one hundred and fifty head of these steers weighed when marketed as three-year-olds 1,515 pounds each, yet they had never tasted grain nor hay, except the latter at weaning time. Is it any wonder that Shorthorns have gained quite general favor among your people when such results as this are shown? I do not understand from Mr. Hawkins that this was an outstanding exception; on the contrary, it seems to be quite in line with the results generally obtained where registered sires and intelligent care are used.

I can foresee a great advance in the livestock interests in California, and



*In the Pasture of the Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, California*



your people have only to recognize the more exacting requirements of the demand to realize highly satisfactory profits. The type of sire that was quite generally acceptable a few years ago is now regarded as below the standard. I am speaking, of course, in a general way, for many high-class bulls have been used in your state in the earlier days, a fact that had a great deal to do with the present popularity of the breed on the western slope.

There are a good many things contributing now to the advancement of pure-bred livestock. The forming of calf clubs in numerous localities has had a very decisive effect. Aside from interesting the boys and girls, these clubs have awakened interest on the part of parents and many herds have been founded as a direct result.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has adopted methods giving encouragement to every man who has money invested in Shorthorns. Through its organization it is able to cooperate in such a way that trade is increased, which, of course, is the basis of the industry. State and local organizations are playing an important part, and the California Cattlemen's Association, of



Courtesy M. E. Syster, Buhl, Idaho.

*Baron Violet, Head of the Clear Lake Herd*

which your publication is the spokesman, will in my judgment prove one of the most potent forces in stimulating and extending interest and investment in pure-bred livestock of the several breeds.

Yet we are apparently only at the beginning, and there are many organized forces supporting the industry. There is a very promising future in prospect, and these prospects will improve largely

in proportion to the number of small herds that become established throughout your resourceful country. In closing allow me to assure you of the purpose and desire of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to cooperate with your association and your people along the lines of livestock improvement. I commend you for your enterprise and congratulate you upon your achievement thus far.

## What Shorthorns Have Done for Nebraska

It has been my privilege to enjoy a considerable acquaintance with the reds, whites and roans in this state. I once owned a small herd, I early learned their value in the feed lot when I was buying steers on the farm, and I have had a considerable acquaintance with the better herds in the state. This gives me an opportunity to say that the development of the breed in this state, and the infusion of Shorthorn blood into the grade herds of the state has contributed very greatly to the prominent position which Nebraska takes as one of the leading livestock states of the Union.

Nebraska is a state in which there is a very important place for the cow that carries meat on her back and butterfat in her udder. The Shorthorn fills this description exceptionally well.

Nebraska boasts the largest centralized creameries in the world, and yet it is interesting to note that there are many states that surpass Nebraska in the number of cattle of strictly dairy type. This does not mean that the family cow (by this I mean the dual-purpose cow) will necessarily compete with the strictly dairy cow in the economical production of butterfat, but it does mean that conditions on Nebraska farms are especially inviting to the small farmer who wishes to keep cows of the milk and beef variety combined, and it is from these thousands of small family herds that the principal support comes for Nebraska's exceptionally large, centralized creamery industry.

Also Nebraska is the home of a very

By Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie  
Governor of Nebraska

large meat packing industry. The support for this industry comes extensively from this state, yet there are several other states that have a much larger number of what may be known as the



Courtesy Cornforth Livestock Co., Elbert, Colo.

*This is the Type*

strictly beef type of cattle. Here again I would not attempt to compare the strictly beef type animal with the family Shorthorn cow, but I do say that the latter prospers so well under the conditions of feed and climate that exist here that a very large number of farmers look upon this type as the more

economical to keep. And it is from the thousands of small herds of this type of cattle that Nebraska's meat supply is largely obtained.

Nebraska is peculiarly situated in its relation to the cattle industry. There is a place here for the dairy breeder and for the breeder of the strictly beef producing type of cattle, and there is also a very important place for the Shorthorn.

We have in this state about 130,000 farms where cattle may be kept profitably, and I think I may safely say that any farmer among this number who chooses the Shorthorn and gives careful attention to type, breeding and feeding need have no fear in undertaking to make money out of the venture. I understand that there are 2,502 Shorthorn herds in the state, and I only wish there were ten times that number. It would mean millions of dollars of increased revenue for the state if all the farmers of Nebraska would adhere to the use of pure-bred livestock.

\* \* \*

### Nebraska Steers Top Market

(Drovers Telegram)

Charles Gardner of Bloomington, Neb., made a sale today (Aug. 11) on the Kansas City market of a carload of Shorthorn steers of his own feeding at \$19, the highest price paid so far with one exception this year. They averaged 1,492 lbs.

Mr. Gardner has for years used pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from the Thos. Andrews herd at Cambridge, Neb.



# The Golden Age of Shorthorns

Speaking as one more or less familiar with the rise and progress of all the various useful breeds of domestic animals, and speaking also as the friend of all, and the enemy of none, I desire to congratulate all contemporary breeders of Shorthorn cattle upon several obvious, highly gratifying facts. In the first place, the standard of individual merit is being maintained at a higher level than at any previous time within my recollection. It is true that the standard by which we judge individual merit in Shorthorns has changed materially during the past generation. We no longer look for the big, upstanding, table-backed sort once so popular, as exemplified by the champions at the old-time fairs and fat stock shows. We live in the day of baby beef. This calls for early maturity, and puts a premium on quick-feeding quality. But making allowances for the change of type which has taken place, I mean to say that there are vastly more good cattle of the type popular today than there were of the top specimens of the breed as I first knew them. In our great showyards what we used to call the "short leet," by which expression we meant the animals that were clearly in the running, has now become a decidedly "long leet"; the number of splendid specimens of the breed coming forward in recent years in all of our great competitions bearing eloquent testimony to the wealth of material now available.

The question may be asked, "To what can we attribute this marked rise in average quality?" My own theory is that it is because there has never been a time since the earliest dawn of Shorthorn history when so many intelligent men were engaged in sustaining and extending the Shorthorn power by the application of sound, rational principles and practices. There has never been a time within my recollection when the business was so nearly free from fads, follies and fancies prejudicial to progress. Never within my recollection has it been so generally conceded that the basis of all real success in this business must be the quality of the cattle themselves, and the character of the immediate ancestry. Even the old "family" worship, once so universal, is gradually being relegated to the limbo of things that were, but are not, and never should have been. In other words, after many wanderings through the wilderness of pedigree speculation, followed by intense depression, there has been an almost universal return to the sound procedure that characterized the work of those rare old worthies of York and Durham, who gave to the world the Shorthorn breed.

Coincident with the establishment of this high-water mark in actual merit, we observe the highest average range of money values yet registered in the annals of the breed. This also is a

## Address by Alvin H. Sanders

Before the Chicago Shorthorn Cattle Club at Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill.

matter for congratulation for I can remember the time when animals actually possessed of little real value beside their hide and horns sold in the auction ring at from \$2,000 to \$20,000, each, merely because they happened to be called Kirklevingtons, Barringtons or Duchesses; and the joke of all that situation was that many of the animals trafficked in under those names carried more Princess and Oxford blood than anything else. Happily all this is now changed. You men who are now carrying forward the Shorthorn colors so triumphantly are living in what may truly be called the golden age of the Shorthorn breed. You are by your sanity of procedure, and by your generosity in valuations, bringing to the steadfast adherents of the Shorthorn faith a reward that has been fairly won, and therefore richly deserved.

In regard to prevailing prices, it is not for me or any one of us to say whether they are excessively high or otherwise. All values are relative, and, judged by prevailing prices for other essential commodities, and judged by values current in all the leading stockyard markets, the figures being paid for pure-bred Shorthorns cannot be said to be very much, if any, out of line. The only word of caution I would urge is that the payment of long prices be limited to animals bearing within themselves, rather than in their pedigrees, the evidence of probable efficiency as instruments in the perpetuation of desired qualities. In this connection I want to urge as a breeding practice the importance always of looking carefully for femininity in your cows and heifers, and, conversely, for strength and masculinity in your herd bulls. There was a time when I thought we heard too much about character as revealed by heads, but the longer I study and observe the transmission of hereditary qualities, the more convinced I am that pronounced individuality, as indicated by the formation of the head and expression of the eye, can scarcely receive too much attention. There must be strength and an air of commanding power in the bull, and real refinement in the case of the female. You will often hear Scotchmen speak of "lady coos." They know from experience that a cow or heifer that is thoroughly feminine is much more apt to be a mother of good calves than one with a coarse, rough head, no matter how perfect the general bodily conformation, and conversely with the bull. An outstanding illustration is that of the great one-time champion of all America, Young Abbotsburn. He had probably the most marvelously perfect carcass of any Shorthorn bull of his day and generation, but along with that

he had a dull, heavy, meaningless head and eye that indicated he was just a carcass, and not much else, and his record in breeding herds demonstrates that such was the fact. He did sire one or two heifers that grew into cows of merit, but these were exceptions.

There is one conspicuous case elucidating further this particular point that, in passing, I may mention. I refer to the imported cow Bapton Pearl and her great son Whitehall Sultan. The dam fulfilled my ideal of a Shorthorn mother, possessing quality, finish and in a high degree beautiful feminine character. The son had a head that almost guaranteed prepotency. His must have been some such head as that possessed by the regenerator of Mr. Bates' deteriorating Duchesses. It will be remembered that it is related that the morning Mr. Bates went over to Stephenson's farm to see for the first time the old Princess' sire he caught a glimpse of the great bull's head through an open window of the box stall as he drove up to the Wolveston steading, and at once made up his mind that he would possess the bull no matter what the cost. That is of course carrying the value of a bull's head as an index to a very extreme point, for it is easily possible to acquire prepotency that is faulty in vital points, such as heart girth, spread of rib and fullness of quarters, is a dangerous beast to have around; but if your bull be good from his ears to his hocks, and has the lordly port of a Whitehall Sultan, you have the combination that will win. Almost useless is either one without the other.

This was not intended, however, as a lecture on how to produce good cattle. It is rather an occasion for felicitating you upon prevailing conditions in the Shorthorn cattle trade. But before closing I will remind you that you have in your keeping, in the hollow of your own hands, the fortunes of a breed of cattle that has enriched the entire farming world. It came into your possession from the hands of others as an estate to be administered as a sacred trust. Never forget for a moment therefore that you are but its temporary custodians, and it belongs quite as much to those who are to come after as to those who are here today. It must be transmitted, with all its acknowledged virtues unimpaired, along with the bluegrass and the corn on which it feeds.

So long as pastures, meadows and rich fields of waving grain shall call out the best that lies within human breasts; so long as the view of the lowing herd grazing in comfort and contentment shall make its deep appeal to those who love the soil; so long as good cows and calves among the clover blossoms, as we have seen them here today, shall call us back to the world's most ancient and honorable vocation, so long shall the red, white and roan compel the attention and admiration of thoughtful men.



# Disposing of the Bulls

By W. A. Cochel

Just what method to pursue in regard to disposing of surplus bulls is a problem which many breeders of Shorthorns are considering quite carefully at this time. The proper solution of this problem determines the success or failure of beginners as well as of established breeders. There are three possible outlets: First, converting them into steers; second, selling at private treaty, and third, selling at public auction.

At prices prevailing the past few years, any bull of "off color," "undesirable type," "plain-headed" or in any way undesirable, if altered and properly finished, as a prime steer netted his owner more than he could possibly have secured if sold as a bull in any section of the country. The very fact that a breeder is willing to castrate inferior bulls, which crop out occasionally, even in the best of herds, enhances the value of those which have been allowed to remain entire. A well-finished steer on a breeder's farm is always attractive to cattlemen. These steers, if given the same treatment as bulls of similar age, will weigh from 100 to 200 pounds more than the bulls at fifteen months of age, and, as a general rule, will command top prices on any market. They will have consumed less food, required a minimum of attention, and, during their entire career, have been a source of pride rather than humility on the part of the breeder.

With the increased attention given by the association to steer classes at the various fairs and shows throughout the country, there is a splendid opportunity offered for showing those steers which have failed to be retained as bulls be-

cause of some minor deficiency as breeding animals and does not in the least affect their usefulness on the block. As an instance of the outcome

full brother to the calf at side, but one year older, was included and sold for \$257 for beef. This individual was not a show steer, but had been castrated because he did not come up to proper standards of individuals retained for breeding purposes in that herd. Similar



Courtesy S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Superb Sovereign, a Yearling, Grand Champion Bull, North Dakota State Fair*

from pure-bred steers, the results secured at the central sale held in Kansas City in April, 1918, an aged cow with a six-months bull calf at side, was sold for \$250. In the same shipment a steer,

results have been secured by other breeders which indicate the profit from the use of pure-bred steers for market purposes.

## Sales at Private Treaty

When it is fully realized that there are not enough pure-bred bulls produced in more than a dozen counties in the United States to replace the grades and scrubs that are being used in the same counties for breeding purposes, it should be clear that the best possible market for pure-bred bulls in the great majority of cases is within a radius of twenty-five miles of the farm upon which they have been calved. Breeders as a rule, however, seem to consider it a much better business to seek outside buyers rather than cultivate their home markets. If a study is made of the local papers which are read by practically every farmer in the community, there is almost no indication whatever that such a thing as a salable Shorthorn bull exists in the community. On rare occasions a two-line item simply stating that Smith or Jones has a Shorthorn bull for sale may appear in the "Want Ads" or mayhap in the "Lost and Found" columns, no information whatever being given as to age, color, size, weight, type, or anything which would appeal to a buyer. Advertising in "home" papers is usually inexpensive and should be used more ex-



Courtesy Bert Brown, Adel, Iowa.

Photo by Risk

*Royal Radium, a Bull of Unusual Fleshing Character*



tensively but judiciously by Shorthorn breeders to disperse of their surplus.

In nearly every farming community public sales of livestock and farm machinery are of daily occurrence during January and February. A breeder could arrange to have special announcement of the fact that he would sell one or more bulls at this sale. He could advertise them separately from the usual sale bills, thus causing prospective bidders to give some thought to the matter before the offering is put up. He should by all means have any bull so offered properly halter broken, fat, and well groomed so that the contrast with cattle of the same age in the general offering would be outstandingly evident. Just a little more attention to placing the herd before the immediately adjacent community would cause a tremendous number of bulls not suitable to go to the head of pure-bred herds to be used on neighboring farms. There is a further advantage which will come to the breeder in the improvement of the farm stock of the community due to the use of bulls of his breeding which will make future sales more attractive.

### Distant Public Sales

There is a lure and a fascination about the public sale which is held from fifty to one hundred miles away from home. It gives the breeder an opportunity to compare his cattle with those from other herds. He has an opportunity to meet older breeders, association officials, and old friends with whom he may discuss the trend of values, popularity of various blood lines, methods of breeding, feeding and management, all of which may be of decided advantage to him.

It should be a matter of deep concern, however, that the average sale expense is about \$20 to \$25 per head; freight, feed, bedding, and care until the animals are sold equally as much more; and to this should be added the personal expenses of himself and possibly a caretaker for his consignment. All of these expenses when added together will be from \$50 to \$100 per head. This indicates that only such individuals as are decidedly above the average should be disposed of at such places.

The men who are best satisfied with results at combination sales are those who consign bulls from fifteen to twenty months old, that are properly fitted, thus bringing out all of the advantages of breeding which they possess, that are broken to halter and are well mannered, that have the breeding and type which are in demand for working improvement in the cattle herds of the country and that are presented in attractive condition. Too frequently breeders continue to sell off the best in their herds privately, then consign those which were otherwise unsalable to a consignment sale. The result is that the average for bulls at the ordinary sale is much lower than the average for females, that the consignors after esti-

mating all expense attached feel that they have not secured values which the cattle should have brought. These inferior bulls have gone out into their various communities for service and are compared with others to the great detriment of the sale in following years.



Courtesy Loveland Stock Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Good Music, Junior Champion Female, Iowa State Fair, 1919*

## Does It Pay to Show?

Have you found the showing of your cattle of any considerable value to your interests as a Shorthorn breeder?

What effect has it had on your sales?

Is it your impression that a new breeder should adopt the practice of showing, early in his experience?

J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.:

"I think all young breeders should make a show of their cattle at some good fair where they will meet strong competition. Nothing will point out the weakness and defects of our own cattle and even of ourselves like comparison with others of superior merit. In feeding a bunch for show, you watch them more closely, because more attracted to them, observe the good points of one and the defects of the other in a more critical manner.

"During all this time you will be doing more for yourself than you are for your cattle. Nothing will put more 'pep' into a young breeder than the show ring. If he gets a hard jolt at first and is not determined to come back the next year better loaded for the fray, he should look for some other occupation at once.

"It is always a pleasure to have some of your cattle in finished condition to show friends and visitors and it will make you many a sale that you would lose. The schooling obtained in the show ring by a young breeder will be a foundation to build upon that he can not get in any other way.

Buyers will not continue to go to sales where they know that inferior individuals make up the greater part of the consignment.

There is use for every pure-bred bull of merit produced in any section of the country.

"Do not understand that I am advocating or advising young breeders to purchase a show herd. It is apt to be a losing game that only the rich can play, and should be discouraged. In my opinion the bulk of prize money offered by all shows and fairs should be given to the animal bred by exhibitor. This would encourage the young breeder more than anything else and increase the interest in the shows."

Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

"We have exhibited Shorthorns more than 25 years. As a usual thing the extra care necessary given to an animal to be shown helps its development and enables the owner to sell at a value in keeping with its merit.

"We think there is no better means of advertising them than through showing some well fitted animals representative of the best in your herd. We think there are many animals whose greatest degree of usefulness would have been lost had they not been developed through fitting for showing and thus come in for proper recognition. We think a new breeder should show a few of his productions, if only locally, just as soon as he can arrange it."

Tomson Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

"We found that showing cattle of our breeding had the effect of attracting the attention of livestock breeders to our herd. We followed the practice of showing cattle of our own breeding



regularly for ten or twelve years. The results were fully satisfactory and our sales were decidedly increased. We would advise any new breeder who is really trying to improve his cattle to exhibit them at one or more shows each year. He will find that will not only help his business, but will induce him to work all the harder to improve his own cattle.

"Prospective buyers recognize merit whether the animals are winners or not."

W. E. Pritchard, Avoca, Iowa:

"Showing has increased my sale values 100 percent. It is the cheapest advertising in the business. Just as soon as a beginner can produce calves of his own breeding that look good enough he should begin showing."

W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio:

"I would say that showing has added at least fifty percent to our interests as Shorthorn breeders and certainly that much to our sales."

"My impression is that a new breeder

should adopt the practice of showing early in his experience by all means."

Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.:

"We have found the showing of cattle to be of considerable value to our herd in the way of advertising. It has a good effect on the outcome of our annual sales."

"In our judgment the new breeder is not justified in extensive showing until he has accumulated enough cattle that he may profit from the advertising by making sales."



Courtesy J. G. Barron, Carberry, Manitoba.

First Prize Aged Herd, Toronto, Ontario, 1919

Photo by Hildebrand

## Animal Husbandry: A Vocation for Women

By Miss Eva Ashton

Of The Breeder's Gazette

There are five broad fields in which one who has a knowledge of and a liking for domestic animals may spend his working days. The most fundamental and the most intimate is the most practical. Within its limits is an expansive range where executive ability and business acumen measure the success of one who has a breeder's intuition and a feeder's second sight. If research has an appeal, if one can impart his learning to others, if he enjoys the society of his fellows and is a good mixer, if the desire to serve is an impelling motive—in any case there is waiting a place among stockmen.

As democracy has advanced the dignity of material production has been exalted. Coincidentally animal husbandry has taken its place among the gentlemanly pursuits, and while it is not commonly called a profession, its adherents are accorded more respect than were pre-Revolutionary medical men. As further strides are being made, animal husbandry as a vocation for women is being recognized. Any question as to the propriety of a woman's having a

vocation is obsolete, a condition which lies at the feet of the great war. It is poetic justice that he who preached the dogma of the three K's should have given seven-league boots to the denial of his doctrines. So women are becoming animal husbandists and are playing in the five pleasant fields—no, not playing, but toiling.

All of which suggests newness, but in truth women have long been identified with agriculture. There were the shepherdesses who inspired the gayeties at Trianon, there were the milkmaids of whom ballads were sung, there were the gleaners, and there was Maud Muller. The modern milkmaids of England, by the way, are credited with being entirely capable. There have always been successful women managers of flocks and herds. In the first Coates' Herd Book four women are listed as owners of Shorthorns, in the 1914 edition seventy-one, and in the American Short-

horn Herd Book of the same date is a liberal sprinkling of women's names. In many agricultural communities there are women who are small farmers, animal husbandists on a diminutive scale. I knew one of them, whose appearance at the age of fifty and keen enjoyment of life after she retired forced the conclusion that her lot had been no more trying than that of a man on a similar acreage. And she faced a dubious public opinion in those days. The operation of a big establishment has been ably demonstrated by several women recently, and among the builders of breeds they have taken their places. The opportunities for the girl who wishes to raise livestock are her brother's. Circumstances of early training, education and capital hamper or aid. Questions of policy, labor and markets must be met.

Perhaps this is an opportune moment to insist on the basic necessity of schooling. None of the wonderful self-made men whose formal instruction scarcely covered the fundamental three would have refused a proffered college



education, especially if the books were written about the subject nearest his heart. The courses given at agricultural colleges should be held as indispensable by the stockraiser as by other animal husbandists. Women are welcomed at these classes; at one of the western universities the enrollment of women students has reached a noticeable number, while other schools have also attracted girls to their agricultural courses.

Investigational work will have an increasing appeal for women students, though few have yet interested themselves in it. Studies in animal nutrition will never grow old. Discoveries will alter accepted hypotheses, and changed economic conditions demand varied combinations of feedstuffs which must be tested and tried; even of the feedbox staples little enough is known specifically. The vista before the investigator shows no end. Research in animal breeding presents an equally extensive scope. A future rosy with tremendous possibilities makes this work enticing; there is a chance for some one to discover the how and why of the Mendelian law. The chemist and zoologist lay the foundations, but only an animal husbandist can mold their science into workable form and try out their theories.

The third of the fields is yet more closely allied to education. Indeed, it is the means of education, for of what worth are fine buildings, spacious laboratories and model herds, unless there be a teacher near by? Parenthetically, may I not suggest that some state legislatures overlook the obvious? The

school system of the United States is dependent upon women. Nearly all country children sit under girl teachers. The inspiring movement which is well under way, creating the Smith-Hughes schools, has utilized men instructors,



Courtesy J. G. Allen & Sons, Newport, Tenn.

### *Good Farming in Tennessee*

but women with adequate farm experience and college training are eligible. Farm-reared girls have long taught Latin in rural high schools to boys and girls who hated it. Would they not be more useful demonstrating the essential characteristics of beef cattle or lecturing on the economy of feeding roughages? Not that I scorn Latin, but fewer teachers could instruct all who will care for it and use it. It cannot be gainsaid that the pioneer women teachers of agriculture in secondary schools often will face discouragement, for occasional obtuse patrons still expect a teacher to be a know-all. Often an unreasoning prejudice will be encountered; witness an article in the current Atlantic Monthly in which an Idaho woman derides the government for sending forth county agents to tell farmers how to kill jack rabbits; for some persons one unfortunate incident condemns a whole

noble undertaking. But men meet the same obstacles, and if a girl knows animal husbandry and can teach—if she can teach she will rather like to—she can benefit herself and her state. As a member of a college faculty she already has proved herself.

Schoolroom routine is odious to many who might qualify as teachers, but such people usually have the originality and vigor of thought and action which foreadvise extension work. The time has not come when a woman specialist in animal husbandry could do effective work among farmers, but she could be a brilliant leader of boys' and girls' clubs. Certain forms of extension work must be directed from a swivel chair, and in the executive capacity, once more, woman's ability is not an unknown quantity.

Finally, there are many persons well versed in animal husbandry lore who are neither stockraisers, teachers, research nor extension workers. They are breed association secretaries, editors and fieldmen of livestock journals, auctioneers and employees of commercial establishments. Several of these occupations have little appeal for women—but I dare say that some day an indubitably clever auctioneeress will mark that statement as reactionary. One of the successful incubents of the existing secretaryships is a woman.

Thus the five fields are platted. These generalities merely sketch the boundaries and lay in the course of the streams. The detail and chiaroscuro of the picture will be supplied as the groups of animal husbandwomen are augmented.



Courtesy Harry T. Forbes, Topeka, Kans.

### *In the Pasture at Cedar Heights Farm*

# The Professional Man as a Breeder

By Dr. O. W. Nauman

Craig, Mo.

While studying medicine at Northwestern Medical School, Chicago, in the fall of 1901, I read in the daily papers a notice of the Fat Stock Show at the yards. Being then in my second year of the course and limited as to finances, any chance to form a close relationship with an elaborate beefsteak without any great outlay of cash seemed an opportunity to be accepted. In fact, I had been reared on a farm in northwest Missouri, my present residence, and I felt much interested in seeing the great international exhibit. I had

seen a few loads of cattle purchased and fed for market on my father's farm and I had helped feed these cattle of divers colors and sizes and had also seen them sell for three and four dollars per hundred. I was little prepared to know what a treat was in store for me.

I first saw the hogs and was wide-eyed in amazement. I had seen many

animals known as hogs in my community, but these seemed beyond the possible of such size and proportion. I then looked over the horses and they were equally extraordinary. Finally I came to the cattle section. Stall after stall I passed, looking at this one and that one. It seemed that I must be in fairyland. I saw the black cattle and the white-faced cattle and they were magnificent, but when I saw the red, white and roan cattle I was simply enraptured. Then I began to ask questions as to what breed they were, their



ages, weights and how the colors were produced, and finally I asked what they were worth. The prices named to me were staggering, but then and there I made a solemn promise to myself that if ever fortune favored me, I certainly would own and try to produce some of those wonderful cattle.

Upon graduating at the Northwestern in 1903, I became associated with the resident physician of the Congress and Auditorium hotels of Chicago and continued in this practice five years. These years were full of interesting and varied experiences. The clientele were people engaged in all the leading affairs of life and many friendships and

The third year my practice extended and the young lady became my partner in business and everything. I soon found myself settled in a real business that was amply repaying me for the few years of doubtful compensation. Late in 1913 I bought a farm well adapted to the handling of stock and early in 1914 I attended a dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle. There I purchased two bred cows and a young bull. Two months later the cows calved, a bull and a heifer. In 1915 the cows calved again, two heifers. I now felt I should give more thought to pure-bred cattle, so concluded to seek out some successful breeders. I made

imals before they were placed by the judge in the ring. If they failed to stand as high as third in their respective classes I have always gone to men more experienced or to the judge and asked to have pointed out to me the superior merits of the winning animals. I have also endeavored to learn as much as possible about bloodlines and pedigrees and have had uppermost in mind individual merit in selecting animals to be put in my breeding herd. From year to year I have added to it, always selecting an animal that appealed to me as giving great promise as a producer, as well as being an individual that would improve my herd from the point of quality. My motto from the first has been to try to mate individuals of good quality, each time hoping to produce a calf of higher merit than either parent if possible.

During the first three years of my breeding experience there were times when I was a bit faint-hearted, when I wondered if it would ever be possible for me to sell cattle at good figures.

The first bull calves I produced I sold to my neighbors as farm bulls. I also sold a few at the Central Breeders' auction at Kansas City; also at the first Congress sale and show. In each instance the bulls sold as well as I should have expected. In these association sales I acquired a wider acquaintanceship and learned much that I know is of great value to me.

My first purchase of Shorthorns was the plainer class of cattle and they proved prolific and profitable. My first high class female was purchased at the 1915 Royal Show at Kansas City. She was a junior yearling and stood eighth in a class of some forty head. She was my idea of a perfect heifer. Being in the sale, I determined to buy her, which I did at the price of \$425. That was a big price to me then. When the heifer was shipped into my town, many of my fellow citizens and countrymen crowded around her and admired her wonderful beauty, but they unanimously agreed that I certainly was foolish to pay so much money for one heifer.



*A Pasture Scene on the Nauman Farm*

associations were formed of great pleasure and value to me in the years that have followed. I was constantly in touch with shrewd business men from whom I assimilated considerable business acumen which I have endeavored to apply to both my professional and other occupations. The first great principle that was constantly instilled into my intellect, especially by my associate and senior physician, was to ask a good fee and then get the money. I shortly developed a busy and lucrative practice, and then came the time when I sought a good place to invest most of my earnings. An opening came, and I acquired an interest in two going drug stores in the city. This was in the year of 1905. About this time I met a young lady who was born and reared in Chicago and who became the inspiration for another solemn promise to myself, which I set about fulfilling. The tasks were hard and at times seemed impossible, but I was full of determination.

Now the year 1907 dawned and suddenly the panic was on. I saw my surplus fading and my air castles tumbling. I soon became convinced that if I could persuade the young lady that city life was too strenuous and exacting for the young ambitious physician, it would ultimately be a good stroke of business for me to go back to my home country town, where there was a possibility to build a good practice and to acquire a farm. There I hoped to fulfill my first promise.

It is perhaps needless to say that the first two years of my practice in Craig were much less strenuous and many days were entirely too peaceful, but I still had the determination and incentive to establish a growing business.

a special trip to Chicago to meet the secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mr. Harding, that I might get the proper information and knowledge as to the possibilities of making a success from the financial standpoint of breeding cattle. He assured me that if I selected the proper foundation animals and handled them intelligently, I certainly would find it a substantial and profitable business. I met other well established breeders and sought their counsel and advice. Each and every one of them seemed to take pleasure in encouraging me in the possibility of building a real business that would afford me both pleasure and profit. Following the advice of such men as C. D. Bellows, Mr. Harding and many others, I attended the principal fairs and livestock shows. I studied the individual entries in each class and have always judged the ani-



Courtesy J. L. Moore & Son, Canal Winchester, Ohio.

*Twin Beds*



The summer of 1916 I attended the dispersion sale of E. M. Hall and there I selected a bull and four females. This little bunch of cattle cost me \$4,000. When they arrived in my little town and my fellow citizens saw them and heard the price, they then decided I was more than foolish and many were fearful of my business future.

The last two years I have continued to add cattle of quality to my herd at ever increasing cost. In the few years spent collecting and breeding cattle I early realized the value of a good bull. I have always bought cattle with prominent sires at the top of their pedigree and have bought females mated to outstanding sires.

Two years ago last June I went to the Carpenter & Ross sale of imported cattle at Chicago. I purchased a cow with a bull calf at foot that to my mind should develop into a real herd bull. I reached this conclusion first from seeing two great show heifers, Brandsby's Jinny 18th and 19th, who were sired by a halfbrother to the sire of the mother of the bull calf, second, continuing the study of the second and third sires in their pedigrees. I found they were the same as in the pedigree of the mother of the bull; third, the sire of the calf was winner of fourth place in the show at Birmingham, where the class was exceedingly large; fourth, the mother of the top sire of the cow had made a record at the dairy shows. A good milking strain is a great asset that should be considered in selection of foundation animals. The mother of the bull has produced two calves since and they seem to be most promising.

The first crop of calves from the bull, Brandsby's Officer, are excellent in color and of proper lines. I am confident this bull will measure up to his ancestry. Last winter I decided to hold my first animal sale in June, for it seemed time for me to find if I had

selected and bought wisely. The result was very gratifying, my average being \$897 per head. This included eighteen Scotch-topped animals.

The financial return was beyond my greatest expectation. The natives of my community were present at this sale and were all amazed that such prices could be possible. They have now changed their minds in regard to my future and many of them are really getting interested in pure-bred cattle.

I want to express my appreciation of the kind and courteous treatment the Shorthorn breeders have accorded me. I am truly grateful for the early recognition and support given me in my first sale. In fact, my association with all breeders has been most pleasant and I feel that it is a great privilege to be identified with such representative people. It is my belief that the men and women who are Shorthorn breeders measure up to the highest types in any line of business.

The social side of the life is full of opportunities for recreation and pleas-

ure. Family visits from home to home, inspection of neighboring herds, the country and state fairs, the great show circuits, the Royal and International, all afford many novel experiences and opportunities to obtain clearer knowledge of good points in cattle and character in men.

As you see, I first thought of breeding Shorthorns as a form of recreation and pleasure. During the weeks and months of strenuous day and night practice I have gone to the limit of physical and mental endurance, but an hour or two at the farm watching each animal, studying the individuality, and noting the changes from week to week in growth and development has afforded me the greatest relaxation and mental rest which was so necessary that I might continue my arduous practice.

Now, as my herd is increasing and the love of the breeding game is growing, I am thinking that I have almost fulfilled my professional obligation as a practitioner and incline to give my entire time to the farm and herd.

## The American Royal

The dates for the American Royal Show at Kansas City, Mo., are the same as last year, Nov. 16-22.

The show will be held at Convention Hall. New and enlarged quarters for housing the exhibits have been erected.

The Royal is one of the important breed events of the year. The prospect now is that the Shorthorn show will surpass all previous displays the breed has made there.

The Shorthorn sale will occur the 20th, under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

# Getting on a Permanent Basis

By O. M. Plummer

General Manager Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.

(Written for Washington State Bankers' Convention)

"Successful agriculture is the foundation of prosperity and livestock its most important cornerstone." This saying has been quoted so frequently by so many worth while men of national reputation that it has become a proverb. One of the most important sources of new wealth is agriculture and its allied industries, and like the mines, the fisheries, and the lumbering, is creative. The making of two pounds of meat grow where one grew before at only a small increase in cost spells the difference between profit and loss to the farmer, and makes for prosperity. With the cutting up of the vast ranges common during the last generation, whereby it was feasible to run cattle at a very nominal cost, the class of animals produced seemed apparently not to be a vital factor. The small price per head which these animals brought made a very nice profit for their owners. All

this has been changed, however, with the cutting up of the range and the coming of high priced land, and large fees for the small amount of land available for grazing.

The livestock industry is now going through a revolutionary stage, quite similar to that which took place in the handling of farm products, say a little over a generation ago. Our grandfathers were quite satisfied to cradle their grain, and it is even within the knowledge of some of those now living, when grain was threshed under the pounding hoofs of oxen, and the sound of the flail

on the barn floor was heard. The most important man in those days was the man who could mow the widest swath and get across the field the quickest. Many of you gentlemen present (and all successful men seem to have sprung from the soil, if we believe "Who's Who") have, at the age of ten or eleven gone out early in the morning and spread hay behind three stalwart mowers, and you remember the back-breaking task of raking, and later on being consigned to the eaves of the roof to "tread hay." All of this has given place to the mowing machine, to the reaper and to the combined harvester, in fact, to the handling of nearly all farm products by machinery. It is almost universal now to find every farm properly equipped with labor saving machinery. However, at the same time we find only about 3 percent of the livestock in the United States today to be pure-bred.





*Three Generations of Downens, Pullman, Wash. Getting Interested in Shorthorns*

In the production of the raw products the farmer uses every available labor saving machine in its manufacture into the finished product. For beef, pork and mutton—he is using the methods largely of a generation ago. If we are to continue to be a prosperous nation and keep our place amongst the other nations of the earth, this almost criminal waste of feedstuffs must cease. The man who would scorn to mow even an acre patch of hay with a hand scythe and who feels that he must have the latest machinery to profitably harvest his crops, feeds his hay and grain to scrub cattle, hogs and sheep, knowing full well—or at least he is furnished every means of knowing—that for every dollar's worth of feed put into these scrub animals, he receives less than a dollar in return, marketing his product at a direct loss.

The use of pure-bred sires, and the securing of good foundation females is the only remedy for this waste and it would seem as if every farmer and stockman would realize this without argument. However, there seems to be some sort of a sacred superstition about what the average farmer calls pedigreed animals. They seem to think that pedigreed cattle are for the rich agriculturist who lives in the city, makes his money through bonds and other securities, and spends it in the country. They seem to think that no ordinary farmer can have pure-bred cattle and break even.

At a recent meeting of one of the state dairy associations an agricultural college professor showed a chart indicating that perhaps 50 percent of the dairy cows in a certain county were boarders. A very prominent milk man acknowledged that of his herd of thirty cows, ten were milked at a loss. Upon being asked why he did not dispose of these ten cows and get others or simply milk twenty: "My barn is fixed for thirty cows. I've been milking thirty cows for

many years, and I pay men to milk that number of cows." When he was asked if it would not be just as well to milk twenty cows, and let his men rest a third of the time he expressed a great deal of disgust at the question, and said the man asking it did not know anything about cows anyway. His father before him had probably milked Spotty, Brindle, Old Bess and Whitey. They seemed to give him a lot of milk in the pail, froth and all. It might test 3 or 6 percent. That meant "book learning" and he didn't want any of it.

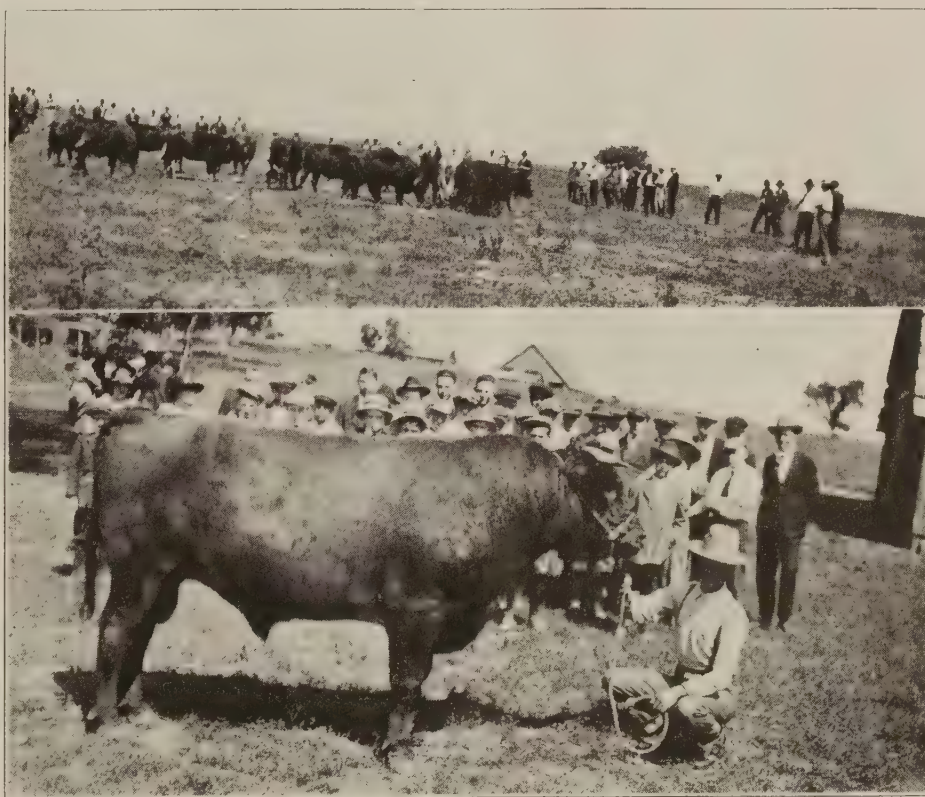
If a banker were to put out over his counter gold by weight he would be pretty apt to know that a dollar piece he took in was standard. When a farmer feeds twenty dollar hay to a three-gallon 3 percent cow he is rather in the position of the banker who would sell twenty dollar gold pieces for ten dollars.

At a recent gathering of dairymen in one of the biggest cheese sections of the United States, one farmer made this inconsistent statement: "I bought two pedigreed cows last year and they didn't do me any good. I'd be a whole lot better off if I had never seen them—there oughtn't to be any such thing. I always keep a pure-bred bull on the place—that's good enough for me." He saw no reason for the smile and ripple of laughter that went around the table.

The steer which goes on the market as "baby beef," bringing the top price, is the result of the use of high-priced pure-bred sires or high grade females. It is true it costs somewhat more per head in time, thought and money to produce these outstanding animals than it does the scrub, but the return is many percent in his favor. If a farmer

were asked by you bankers to invest his savings in bonds he would not be long in selecting a 6 percent security over a 3 percent one, both securities being equally safe. Still the farmer will persist in buying 3 percent bonds in the way of scrub livestock, when the 6 percent securities are equally available.

It seems to me the average banker should know the problems of a farmer thoroughly—that this knowledge should be one of his chief assets—that he should be closely in touch with the farmers and breeders of his community and state so that he may make this information available to his less successful clients. The farmer who fails to market his product at a profit naturally cannot carry much for a balance in any bank. By the robbing of the soil he may for a time seem to be successful, but it can only end in disaster. The bankers all over the country are now backing in a most consistent way the activities of the agricultural colleges, county agents, club leaders, and in many cases have their own agricultural department, given over entirely to a study and development of these things which tend to make the farmer successful. That the banker should be more than a money changer, goes without saying. He should be a leader in his community in every line of endeavor—should be an inspiration to his depositors—should know their daily problems and be able to give them relief, not only in the way of a loan, but in other ways. I believe the time is coming when the man who persists in using scrub livestock will be considered a very poor risk by the most conservative bankers, whom every man who has sufficient



*When the Calf Club Visits R. L. Russell's Farm, Muscotah, Kansas*



farm holdings will be encouraged financially and every other way in the securing of pure-bred sires and herd foundations, when the rate of interest to these men will be made as low as the most preferred commercial paper.

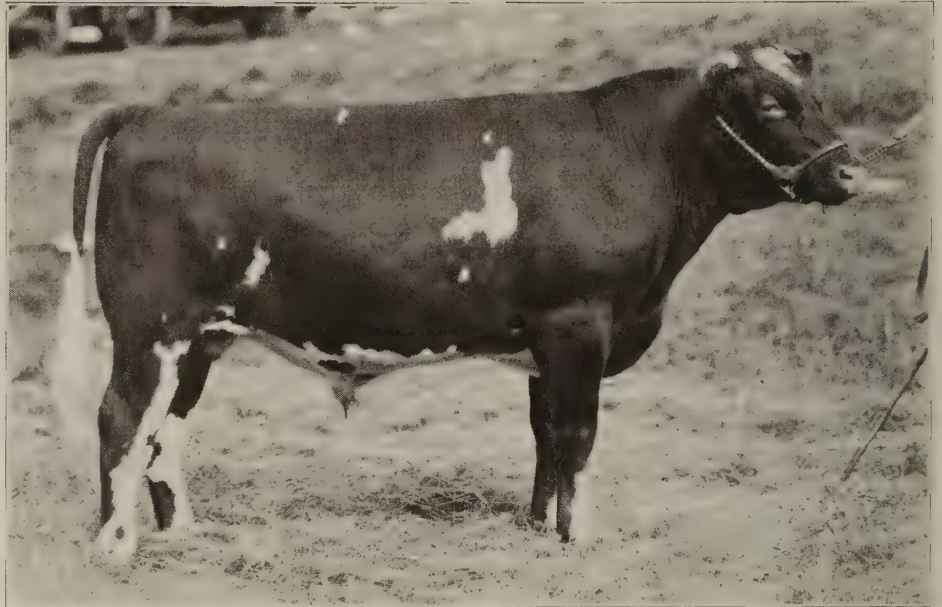
Thousands of inches of matter have been printed in the last dozen years, having for its purpose the keeping of the "Boy on the Farm." Last week at Salem, Senator I. L. Patterson of Polk County, Oregon, made this significant statement at a luncheon of bankers and breeders: "As I look about me I see successful breeders whose sons and daughters are staying on the farm because of their love for animals, and the joy which comes from watching the development as a result of pure-bred production. I see around this table boys of fifteen to twenty whose fathers have made them partners of the firm; their letterheads read 'Stump & Son,' 'Brown & Son,' 'Koser & Son,' and so on. Already these boys are following in their father's footsteps and know livestock. They will carry on the good work which their fathers have begun. You could not pry one of these boys off the farm. The use of pure-bred livestock and making the children partners in the firm is the answer to the 'stay on the farm movement.'" Immediately Senator Patterson had finished speaking, one of the most prominent bankers of Portland came to his feet, and said: "Senator Patterson, that one thought of your's entirely pays me for my day's trip. I had never quite got this angle before."

I hope you bankers will encourage your clients to take their children into this close partnership, to perhaps allow them to start accounts in their own name so that they may have the experience which comes with such business relation. It's pretty hard luck when a youngster is given a calf, and takes care of it, and sees it develop into a cow, which is sold and the money go into dad's account. Or perhaps the father gives him another calf in place of the one which he had, and this one in turn may come to maturity and the boy still not get any of the fruits of his labors. Many of you bankers know about "Son's colt and Dad's horse." It's my observation that breeders of pure-bred livestock are among the best people you will find in any community. You may not have thought of this particularly, but if you



Courtesy Otto A. Schranek, Danbury, Iowa.

*Lady Alexandria 4th Produced 11 Calves Before She Was 8 Years Old, Four Pairs of Twins*



Courtesy Claverburn Stock Farm, Colo, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Proud Dale, Champion Shorthorn Steer, Iowa State Fair, 1919*

will turn over in your mind the successful farmers among your depositors, the men who are worth while, you will find that a large number of them know the value of pure-bred foundation herds. I would rather have the obligation of the beginner in the pure-bred industry than that of the apparently successful owner of scrubs.

Perhaps the quickest way to bring about the general use of pure-bred livestock in a country at large is through development of livestock shows. Bankers and business men of Chicago, Kansas City and Denver, where the International Livestock Exposition, the American Royal and the Western Stock Shows are centered, state in their opinion, more general prosperity has been brought about by these agencies than any other. That were they to lose from their midst any activities these shows would be the last they would want to go. Here in the northwest we have

three splendid shows, either in the making, or well established. They have been arranged this year in a mid-winter circuit. The Western Royal at Spokane, with a show the first week in November, followed by the Northwest Livestock Association at Lewiston the second week in November, with the final show at Portland under the auspices of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, November 17-22.

Every banker in this state should attend at least one of these shows, and if it were possible somebody from his institution should attend all three of them. Your livestock depositors like to have you interested in their business, not only upon the day which he makes his deposit for a goodly sum, or perhaps gets a loan from you, but outside of this business contact, he likes to feel that you are sincerely interested in the thing he is doing not for any particular financial reason.

## From South Rhodesia By H. E. Browne Cattle Inspector

The 1,000 guinea 5,250 pound challenge trophy which is competed for annually at the Bulawayo Agricultural and Livestock Show, has again been won by a Shorthorn bull. Since this trophy was first competed for in 1914, it has been won as follows:

1914—C. S. Johling, Hereford—Dev-only Dreadnought.

1915—C. Drommond Forbes, Shorthorn—Lomond.

1916—C. Drommond Forbes, Shorthorn—Lomond.

1917—C. Drommond Forbes, Shorthorn—Lomond.

1918—G. C. Woodforde, Shorthorn—Raithly-Blenheim.

I think I am right in saying the trophy has been won each time by a South African bred animal.

This year's competition included a 1,000 guinea 5,250 pound Shorthorn from England, and the reserve animal was an Angus bull, imported. The conditions for the trophy are as follows: The trophy is a floating one and cannot be won outright. The competition is an open one, any breed of cattle and any age bull. The winner to be allowed to keep the trophy for nine months (subject to insurance, etc.), and also receives a cash prize of 375 pounds. Reserve animal receives a certificate and cash prize of 125 pounds.

I have been promised some photos of the 1915 to 1917 winners. Also one of the 1918 winner, which I hope to forward for your publication at an early date. I will also furnish you with particulars, etc., of the prizewinners.



# Elbert County Shorthorn Tour

Cooperating with the County Farm Bureau, the breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns in the Divide section of Colorado held a sociability run on the 19th of June. Over sixty cars took part in the complete run. It was the first trip of its kind in the county and was declared a great success.

Twenty minutes were spent at each man's farm or ranch inspecting the cattle. The trip was a Shorthorn tour exclusively. Each breeder had his stock

dressed for the occasion, although the cattle were exhibited in breeding condition. It gave the stockmen and others of the state a chance to see the herds in their everyday surroundings. The herd headers attracted the attention of the visitors and the men in charge explained the blood lines and the merits of the sires at the head of the herd. Such bulls as Typical Thought, Cedarlawn's Best, Valentine, Sultan and Sunnyside Robert, all with ribbons from the

Western Stock Show, were in evidence on the trip. Time was short and it was impossible to visit all the herds of Shorthorns in this section, but a few of the most accessible herds were inspected.

Many prominent men from Denver were present and made short impromptu talks during the noon hour. Ex-Governor Ammons and Fred P. Johnson, representing the Western Stock Show, were well pleased with the exhibit of cattle. The packers were represented by Mr. Shearer of Armour and Mr. Brennan of Swift & Co. Mr. McCann of the Denver Butter Manufacturers' Association spoke of his surprise as to the class and quality of the cattle being produced in this section. Prof. Bray of the Colorado Agricultural College told of the advantages of using a pure-bred sire. Many of the farm papers had special correspondents for the occasion. Over three hundred people took part. A picnic lunch was served in the grove on A. G. Cornforth's ranch.

One of the features of the trip was a lad of 11 years. With a rope tied across the road this red-haired, freckled-faced youngster stopped the party to "take a look at his calf." The boy has gone into the pure-bred Shorthorn business by purchasing a \$300 cow. The cow has a fine bull calf. Although this boy's parents are not interested in the pure-bred business, this boy has made his own start. He has plowed sixty acres of ground this spring and prepared it for corn. His cow is now bred to Typical Thought, and Master Ralph Evans is hoping for a fine heifer calf this time.

The Elbert County Farm Bureau is but a few months old and the Shorthorn tour is the first of the organization. Other trips of this nature are being planned. The plans of the Breeders' Association go so far as to contemplate the erection of a sale pavilion in the community, as this section of the state has become known as a Shorthorn center.



Top: At the Al Carnahan Ranch. Center: Looking Over the Gleason & Blazer Breeding Herd. Bottom: On a Shorthorn Tour in the Divide Country

## Will It Be Acorns or Squash Seed?

When James A. Garfield was president of a certain eastern college, a man brought for entrance, as a student, his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

When Mr. Garfield had explained in detail the full course the father stated that his son did not have time to take such an extended course and asked if some special course could not be arranged whereby the son could finish with a less consumption of time. "Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield, "he can take a short course; it all depends upon what you wish to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hun-

By A. W. Thompson

York, Neb.

dred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."

The success of any enterprise depends upon the market for the output of the establishment. The breeders of Shorthorn cattle do, and can continue, to enjoy the most widespread market for their surplus, far in the excess of the producers of any other beef breed. They do, because the Shorthorn cow fills a larger scope of usefulness upon the farms of the world than the prod-

uct of any other breed. She furnishes the milk for the babe in the home and at the same time produces the beef for the laboring father. That cannot be literally said of any other breed of cattle. I say the breeders can continue to enjoy the broad demand if he is careful in the selection of the output. Selecting the animals to be sold for the purpose of sending them out to do battle against mediocrity. Animals that he has every reason to believe will raise the standard of quality in the community into which they go.

Where is the Shorthorn breeder who would buy his seed corn of a man who





Courtesy Harry T. Forbes, Topeka, Kans.

### *Shade and Good Water Are Factors in Bovine Improvement*

took no care in the selection of good, uniform deep-kerneled ears? Just shoveling it out of a crib as it might have been shoveled in. Even though it might be the product of pure-bred seed your good judgment would tell you that there must be some faulty ears. Yet I often journey to a breeder's farm to conduct a sale of pure-bred cattle, and find listed in that sale practically every animal upon the farm. He has shoveled the whole crop into a sack, feeling that because each lot comes from pure-bred ancestry it should have the patronage of the prospective buyer. We find too generally bulls of three years' production, about twice the number that should be offered in the average sale and not a few that should never be exposed to the breeding market. We know the consequence; the inferior bulls are bought at beef prices to the dissatisfaction of the owner and later to the purchaser, for he learns that the Good Book spoke only the truth in stating "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." So many of the prospective purchasers are supplied by inferior bulls that the competition upon the bulls of superior quality is to an extent retarded. If fifty percent of the male calves of any breed were consigned to the feed yard when calves they would result in more profit to the owner and the others remaining would be much more in demand consequently commanding much better prices. The financial advancement of the breeder would be much more rapid with such a program, and the benefits to the breed in general would be increased.

The time is approaching when the producer of inferior animals will experience even more difficulty in disposing of his surplus. Men are devoting more time to the study of individuality and merit than they formerly did. They attend the county and state fairs; they journey across several states to see the judges place the ribbons on the winners of the larger shows; they subscribe for and read every good paper published that has to do with the advancement of agriculture and livestock husbandry; they attend the sales where they know the animals to be meritor-

ious and see world's records made, knowing that it is made possible only by the study of nature's laws and the mating of the best animals. Sons are being sent to universities of agriculture and return with a broad vision of the great possibilities of the business. Many of them become expert judges and capable of standing at the ringside and picking the winners. Others are employed as county agents and through their energy and enthusiasm they spread the germ of advanced agriculture and livestock production. They might be termed the extension course of the university. Boys vie with each other through the calf and pig clubs and the fathers become greatly interested in the results. The fathers' pride in the sons' undertaking prompt them to secure better foundation stock for the encouragement it will lend. The results are, a loyal son and generous profits. Thus wide-awake men and boys are being turned from the mediocre animals to the sort that bring pride and profits with ownership. Wise is the breeder who hereafter plants his "squash seed" in the feed lot and offers only his "acorns" for sale to the public. The breeder who does not follow such a course is sooner or later to reach the rocks of adversity and disappointment.

It is only by careful weeding out and culling that the desired type can be produced throughout the herd. It may at first seem to be a costly program but the final rewards are remunerative to a satisfactory degree. A feature of European livestock breeding operations, which has been of untold value, is the well defined aim or purpose which every successful breeder has had in mind at all times. These men are not breeding at random with the hope of getting an occasional good animal. The breeder who is to enjoy the best sales has a clear idea of the type of individuality he wishes to produce and is never satisfied to stop short of his desires. Because of the process of eliminating the inferior animals the herd does not always total large numbers but success is not indicated by numbers, rather by merit. A medium sized herd of meritorious animals is much more remunerative than a large herd of the mediocre

type. With the correct idea of type to be produced, and continued years of persistent effort, we see breeders continually gaining comfortable fortunes. One of the striking features to be noted in regard to the prominent breeders is the permanency. Practically all of the most prominent breeders recognize the advantage of the son pursuing the task which has been carefully planned and begun by the father or possibly the grandfather. Good herds of breeding animals may be assembled in a short period but cannot be produced in one year nor in five years. A good herd is usually the result of a life time of concentrated effort. The work of the father is taken up by the son who if careful and observant will reap the results of the father's efforts. No better illustration can be brought to our attention than that of the Marr family. The foundation of the herd that made such an enviable reputation for the late William Marr was laid by his father. The son lived to attain a lasting reputation but had he been spared another twenty years to carry out the plans in hand much greater would have been the fame of Uppermill.

The way is clear for the breeder who will see the light. For him who will make his breeding establishment a permanent affair that may be a legacy to pass on to posterity. For him who has the advancement of the Shorthorn breed at heart. The day of three to five hundred dollar acre land is here, when inferior cattle will not pay returns. Feed yard results are effective teachers for the average cornbelt farmer. Thousands of them are turning to the best Shorthorn breeders to solve their problems. Thousands of them stand ready to add from twenty-five to fifty dollars to the worth of a two-year-old steer by the infusion of good Shorthorn blood.

The world is the market for good Shorthorn cattle and it is practically a virgin, untouched, unplowed field as yet. The path to the Shorthorn breeders' door will be worn deep, by the tread of the feet of American stockmen seeking more economical methods of production, in the years to come. Will the path lead to your door?



# How This Boy Got Started <sup>By</sup> "Cully"

In the late '80s a railroad mechanic with a large family in Denver, Colorado, decided to start a small hardware store in that city. For a few years his every effort was crowned with monetary success. Spurred on with these successes he expanded his business much beyond his financial resources. He bought a

were plowed for garden and corn. While the father was away working at anything he could find to do, the mother spent most of her time fashioning dresses and overalls for her brood from the bran and corn chop sacks. The children were detailed to herd ranchmen's stock from the garden patch. This was



Courtesy W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa.

*Clara 71st, a Champion Winner at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs*

Photo by Hildebrand

lot, built a small but substantial home, and had sweet dreams of financial freedom. Then came the panic of the '90s.

Heavily in debt and hard times spelled foreclosure sales for this mechanic. When his home and business were sold there was not sufficient money to meet his obligations. He was destitute and unable to secure work to support his family. Then a street car accident which invalidated his wife, and finally cost her the sight of both eyes, brought the added hospital and doctor bills.

In his case, as with many others, he turned to Uncle Sam and the "homestead act" for relief. After many days of walking the plains and foot-hill country surrounding Denver, a quarter section with some farm land, a little timber and a spring was located and duly filed upon.

The use of a pick, shovel and ax plied many a week during the winter of '93 and '94 completed a rude "dugout" shelter for his family.

An old bay mare and a rattle-trap light wagon (purchased on time for some \$5 or \$10) furnished the means of transporting the blind wife and seven children from the city to their new home.

Flour at \$1.95 per hundred was too expensive for use in this family, so bran and corn chop furnished the bread. Rabbits were the main meat diet and beans and pumpkins grown by a neighbor made out their bill of fare.

The old bay mare was pressed into farm work by the oldest boys in the spring of '94. Some three or four acres

no mean task for children 5 to 12 years of age, since it had to be done night and day.

During the summer a ranchman gave one of the boys an orphan colt to raise and let the family have a cow to milk. This seemed to be the turning point in the family's fortunes. The following spring the cow was purchased; later she had a calf. By '95, with cow and calf, horse and colt and a little more work to be had, white bread was added to the meals and another room was added to the "dugout."

That fall one of the boys, then a very small chap, helped the homesteader neighbors drive the stock to the Union Stock Yards at Denver. From several homesteads there were twenty-five two and three-year-old steers marketed at \$12 to \$15 per head.

In the yards that day there was a car of big fat red and roan steers. A salesman told the boy they were Durhams or Shorthorns. Right then 50 pounds of boy decided when he grew up he would be a farmer-stockman and market Shorthorn cattle.

In the years that followed the boy was shifted from pillar to post, from the mountains to the Mississippi and back to the coast, from Canada to Mexico, and from typhoid to malaria. But he was never with the red, white and roan of his choice.

At 14 he had finished the fourth grade; 18 found him looking down the backs of whitefaces in New Mexico by day and "reading, 'riting and 'ritmetic" for a correspondence school in New York by night. At 22 he had graduated from a western state school of agriculture. He had been contender for highest standing on the stock judging teams and winner of a few prizes while in this school. He continued his studies in agriculture in college, but seemingly no nearer to marketing Shorthorn steers than the first day at the stock yards.

When the United States went to war with Germany he was manager of a farm and stock ranch and had registered Shorthorn bulls running with the stock cows. His first Shorthorn steers were marketed off grass in 1918.

At the present time he is trying to get his employers to put in a few registered Shorthorn cows. He seems now to be getting nearer.



Courtesy Fred R. Taylor, Rossville, Ind.

*This is Our Busy Day*



*A Quiet Nook*



## THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME IV

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### FEED 'EM!

If you own Shorthorns feed them and get the most out of them. Make them grow and thrive. That's where the money is.

### LET THEM MIX

It is a good plan to allow the boys, and girls, too, to mix with the calves for a time each day. The calves become tractable as a result, which means a good deal in later handling and the kids get a few good ideas at the same time. It may help to make them better caretakers when they get older.

### HOW WILL YOU CONVINCE HIM?

When your boy asks you why you don't grow pure-bred Shorthorns instead of grades, or a better class of pure-breds than you are producing, what are you going to tell him?

If you give him a reason, how are you going to convince him that it's a good reason?

Maybe you won't.

### WHAT ABOUT YOUR SHORTHORN STEERS?

Perhaps if you will look over your bull calves critically you will find yourself whetting your knife blade with a definite intention in your mind. We wish you well. Yours is a useful purpose. The practice is catching. Once adopted it is apt to become a regular procedure. It will have the effect of making some profit making steers that are always a delight to see and it will raise the standard of the bulls, which you will supply to your trade.

Most any day is a good day to look over the calves—critically.

### NOW ON THE PRESS

The Record of Shorthorn Prize Winners, containing the tabulated pedigree and winnings of the show winners for the last score of years, is now in the printer's hands.

The matter was compiled by B. O. Cowan, former assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This volume of approximately 650 pages will make a valuable addition to Shorthorn literature. It will be ready for mailing by January 1st next. Price \$2.00.

It is the purpose of the board of directors to continue to publish the records of the show winners in book form in the future. Certainly no more useful work could be provided for text-book purposes in animal husbandry classes and the breeders' libraries.

### LISTEN

When the photographer takes the pictures of your Shorthorns, whether at the farm or at the shows, please have an extra print of the better ones struck off and send these to this office with the identity on the back of each.

We can use many more pictures in our literature, and other publications, and are pleased always to give full credit to the owners and the animals.

Don't fail us.

### YOU NOTED THE CARDS?

When you made the round of the Shorthorn stalls at the leading fairs and shows you noted the card over each animal giving the name, age, sire and dam and ownership of the animal. You found, did you not, that this information increased your interest in the Shorthorn exhibits?

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association requires that these cards be filled in and displayed at all fairs and shows where appropriations are made.

### THE FOREIGN DEMAND

Already the effect of the need of livestock in foreign countries is felt in America. The reconstructive process is on and large orders have already been placed for breeding stock by representatives of European countries. In some instances the buyers represent their governments directly and in others they represent private interests, but the result is the same. They are in quest of livestock and they are scouring the breeding sections of the United States for the supply. It seems apparent that this trade has only reached its initial stage and that it will attain a volume far in excess of its present scope as the months go by.

The stock breeders of this country are in an advantageous position, and as the call for bovine stocks inclines very largely to the dual-purpose type the Shorthorn breeders are specially favored.

### OUT IN THE WEST

A prominent and extensive breeder identified with another breed of cattle stated very frankly recently that many more Shorthorns were being sold out in the mountain and range country, where his breed was supposed to dominate, than were representatives of that breed. He said, "There isn't any question about there being a very strong inclination towards the Shorthorn. We notice it especially now that the ranchmen are giving their cattle a little better care and feed through the winters."

Then he said, "There isn't any question but that the methods employed by the Shorthorn association are popular and are getting results."

Coming from a gentleman whose investment is entirely with another breed, these statements are of peculiar significance.

### HOW OFTEN?

Whenever you make an important purchase for your herd or negotiate an important sale or make a good record at the fairs or shows you, of course, see that the local paper gets the information. You call at the editor's office or phone him or write him a letter giving him all of the information. The editor gladly publishes this as a news item and you and the Shorthorn breed get the benefit of the publicity.

Of course you do this—but how often? Just remember that the man who does do it always has a little advantage. Perhaps you owe it to the breed if not to yourself. This is where you can help.

### MAKE THE CALF CLUBS PRACTICAL

If the forming of calf clubs is based more on the advertising that is to accrue to the promoters than to the boys and girls who participate in the contests there is likely to grow out of the situation some unlooked for results.

It would seem the part of good judgment to select calves or older animals that will most surely bring a profit to the purchasers who obligate themselves to pay for them. It is fairly easy to create enough enthusiasm in the sale at the close of the contest to force the prices upward sufficiently to safeguard the investors particularly the first time. But there seems to be a tendency to climb higher in the values and get away from the plane where the great majority of the boys and girls should be started. The main thing is to provide useful animals that may be safely relied upon to make a creditable showing under reasonably intelligent management. It would seem that the sort commanding the average run of prices would best suffice for the reason that the young people can have no well defined ideas of the value or lack of value in the different bloodlines.

It would appear that the interests would be best served if the calves or animals in one club be of bloodlines of similar value so that when they come to be sold the amounts accruing to the juvenile owners would not vary too widely. If one of the participants happens to draw the poorest calf in the collection (they being often distributed by lot) he is apt to be discouraged if the variation between it and the best one is too great. This is a feature to be considered. It may be that the one who actually draws the least promising of the calves is the one who has in him the most promising material for the making of a skilled cattleman. Whether this is true or not, there are good reasons for keeping the merit of the animals as near uniform as possible.

We learned of an interesting and amusing incident in connection with the forming of a club recently. It appears that a bank in a certain town had decided to organize a calf club and advertised that the bank would loan any amount up to \$700 to any boy or girl



properly identified for the period of one year without interest for the purchase of a calf for the club contest. Soon after the advertisement had appeared a thrifty farmer entered the bank accompanied by his young son whom he introduced to the cashier. He informed the banker that the boy desired to go into the contest and as he hoped to win he would arrange for the maximum amount, \$700. "I want him to have a good calf so he'll have a chance to win," said the farmer. The banker arranged for the seven hundred to go to the credit of the boy and, as the farmer and the boy were about to leave the bank, asked where the boy was going to buy his calf.

"Oh, I'm going to sell him one of mine. I want him to have a good one." And the door closed and the crafty farmer and his son climbed into the car that had been left at the curbing.

The president of the bank overhearing the conversation and realizing that the old man had fully conformed to the advertising turned to the cashier with a humorous expression and said: "Some easy money."

#### THE DAY OF THE BEGINNER

When the list of Shorthorn exhibitors at the Iowa State Fair was read it was noted that the proportion of new exhibitors, beginners in the field of contest, was much larger than ever before. This is the ideal situation. It is the evidence of the broadening scope of the industry. But that isn't all. When the ratings were made in the various classes these beginners were seen frequently to stand either at the head or near the head.

One beginner holding a show candidate in the ring for the first time was awarded first place in a strong class of approximately thirty entries. Another had a similar experience and had the satisfaction of later seeing his entry carry off the junior championship. And so it was all through the show. These beginners were dividing honors with the veterans of the show ring. Sometimes they stood above them and sometimes below, but throughout the contests this wholesome competition with its significant results was apparent.

The Shorthorns exceeded any other breed in numbers and it far surpassed any other breed in its representation of new contestants embarking for the first time in the show ring. The line-up in the Shorthorn classes was in striking contrast to that of one or two other breeds that were showing at the same hours in the arena. Strictly professional was the appearance of these exhibits. An observer looking them over and admiring their form turned away with this remark, "I don't see any place for a beginner to get a look-in there."

Yet all through the show in the Shorthorn classes the beginners came hopefully, expectantly into the arena and went out full of joy and enthusiasm, carrying their trophies with them. We do not suggest that the Shorthorn ex-

hibit was the largest, the best, the most uniform, nor the most artistically fitted that was ever shown at an Iowa fair. In every respect it compared favorably with the best display the breed has ever made there, but in this feature of the beginners' representation and recognition it far surpassed any show within our recollection at the Hawkeye fair. It is the result of the useful policy of Shorthorn folks in general and the sentiment that prevails among them.

And it is this feature that is indicative of the general trend of Shorthorn activity that contains the seed that will propagate and eventually ripen into a volume of trade touching all sections.

#### THE ETHICS OF THE SALE RING

There is a growing impression that the methods employed in auction sales of pure-bred cattle, in fact of all breeds of livestock, might be improved upon somewhat. A practice, originated nearly a score of years ago as an aid to the auctioneer when the crowds were large, has its usefulness, but it has also its limitations and objections. It is the practice of the use of ring men who solicit bids. As we say, this plan is not without its merit nor its shortcomings. With the expansion of the business the practice has become general on the theory possibly that if a little was good more would be better.

Not infrequently now do six or seven men take their places in the ring for the purpose of soliciting bids. In some instances the ring is so small as to render it not only inconvenient for the men in the ring, but the procedure becomes inconsistent with the needs of the sale. We have in mind one instance, not a Shorthorn sale, where seven men worked in a space so limited that the bidders could scarcely get a view of the cattle offered. The confusion resulting from this number of solicitors who were energetically urging the crowd to "come across" caused the sale to take on an aspect far removed from the ordinary conception of an auction. We recall that one of the bidders, a veteran cattle breeder, finally stood up and requested on behalf of the bidders and those who were interested in the success of the sale that a part of the "selling force" in the ring be withdrawn and that those who remained proceed with less noise and confusion. His request was timely, for there had been frequent duplication and misunderstanding of the bids and the auctioneer in the box scolded the cattlemen present for causing so much confusion, a condition that was caused not by the cattlemen but by the solicitors in the ring.

Perhaps this feature is a factor in disseminating livestock, but after a rather long experience and broad observation we are inclined to believe that it more often works to the injury of a sale. We do not question the motives of those who offer their services in this way. We know a number of press representatives who have repeatedly ren-

dered useful service in the sale ring, and who acted upon the urgent request of those holding the sale. We are well acquainted with a number of auctioneers who are very proficient in this particular field of activity, but we also recognize that it is being overdone. The seller's interest and the buyer's convenience and purposes are in many instances alike jeopardized. Bids are often misunderstood. Two men claim the same bid and in the rush of the sale one or the other becomes irritated. Occasionally disputes arise, and all this makes for the injury rather than the benefit of the sale.

It is important that the sales be conducted on an orderly plan. It is not desirable that bidders be urged beyond reasonable limits. A man may be a bidder and still be human. He may be obliged to remain within the scope of his credit. He may have well-defined purposes. Perhaps he has a little judgment of his own.

We heard this rather interesting comment recently concerning two auctioneers. In referring to one the speaker said, "His trouble is that he knows values too well, and when an animal reaches or goes a little beyond its value he knocks it off, but the other auctioneer has little conception of values and consequently keeps on fighting for bids and is, therefore, of more value to a sale."

We will admit there is something in this, but in the main there is a limit to values, and there is always danger of causing disappointment and possibly ill-feeling when a bidder is urged too far. As a rule these efforts are good natured and are accepted in that spirit, but after all there is, among our Shorthorn people particularly, a good deal of sentiment. Courtesy plays its useful part, and there is a certain dignity about the business deserving recognition.

These suggestions are not made with any attempt at criticism, but rather to aid in working out a plan that may be more popular and more appropriate. Our Shorthorn sales have been singularly free from the effects of the methods indicated—yet not entirely free. We draw into this business many men of broad business experience, and it is important that they should regard an auction sale in its true light and not gain the impression that bedlam prevails or that a man is liable to be "bullyragged" or "strong-armed."

We have purposely stated this rather in the extreme to draw attention to a practice which has its usefulness and its drawbacks. We recognize the need of a little check on this practice before it assumes larger proportions. We are confident that the auctioneers would be glad to see such an improvement brought about. We know the press representatives would be glad to be relieved of a rather arduous and strenuous task. We believe the bidders would welcome some little change in the methods. We realize that the seller's interest would be better safeguarded thereby.



## KNOCKING OFF THE ROUGHNESS

Less than a dozen years ago there was considerable excitement at one of the state fairs in the cornbelt among the exhibitors at the cattle show and the crowd that had assembled to watch the placing of the awards.

Two young men—comparatively young men—who had ambitions to gather in a quantity of the prize ribbons and also gain the publicity attached thereto, had shipped to the fair grounds a collection of cattle of the ages suggested by the classification in the premium list. They had managed to get them into the stalls assigned to them without much commotion, though a good deal of rope was employed in the effort.

It was when the several entries had to be taken to the show ring unaccompanied by their stall mates that the real activity of the festival day began. One of the owners would lead out carrying as much of the rope utilized for the purpose as he could and dragging the rest as a sort of steadying element, and the other partner in the firm would follow with more rope of a similar size and length. The extra man, hired as an attendant, would walk stealthily along the side with a pitch fork or other weapon ready to check any frantic attempts of the prospective prizewinner.

The march to the arena was then under way. A charge to the right and a charge to the left proved futile for the provision made was ample. But many a lunge and many a jump aroused the interest of the crowd, which gained in numbers. In time a safe landing at the ringside was effected and then came the posing efforts on the part of the owners and the entry. The judge viewed the candidate from a distance and with inward amusement then distributed the prizes—among the others.

The return to the stalls required less time but gave the sightseers rather more for their money. Another candidate was forced into the open with various anchors to the windward and in the course of time a turbulent voyage was brought to anchor in the arena. It mattered not to the owners that the crowd was convulsed with laughter, for they were fully engaged with their show candidates and their transportation to and from the field of contest and would be conquest. Once or twice the judge included their exhibits in the prizelist when the numbers were limited. Then it was that the hopes of the wrestling owners were buoyed up and the next contest was entered with increased confidence.

It didn't matter that a two-year-old bull attempted to climb a tree or scale a nearby fence, or that a heifer started bellowing across the grounds. They knew the rope would hold and sooner or later they would have the animal in the ring. They had had experience of this nature at home and they expected more of it at the fair for the scenes were strange to the cattle, hence

the quantity of rope provided. When the other exhibitors were not concerned over the frequent skirmishes they were bursting with laughter.

In due time the classes had all been shown and the tired owners sat in their stalls checking up their scattered winnings—a scant return for the muscle expended. At night they rolled themselves in their blankets and fell asleep. In the morning, stiff and sore as they were, they were up and at their chores early. They found time to talk with other showmen a little and asked a few questions as to fitting and handling the cattle. For the first time they realized that their cattle lacked a little in manners as a result of something less than amateur treatment which had been applied. They began to understand that there was a difference in the way show cattle were trained and the way butcher stuff was controlled. They asked questions as their understanding cleared a little and they listened to what was told them.

That night in their blankets they talked together late in the night, proposing a change in their methods and plans. They rearranged their ideas and in the night they dreamed they were great showmen and winners of many prizes.

That was less than a dozen years ago. Today these still comparatively young men are known very widely for their successful winnings and for the high class of Shorthorns of which their herds are composed.

## THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

We are advised with great frequency that "my magazine hasn't been coming lately, not for a month or two." Our readers should be advised that it is published only four times a year, every three months. The dates of issue are January first, April, July and October first. It is sent free as a compliment from the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The postage on every copy sent costs the association three cents. The cost of publication reaches well up into the thousands of dollars because of the quality of paper, the kind of printing and the expense of the illustrations.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA has no counterpart in livestock literature. Its mission is educational. It does not concern itself with the affairs of individual breeders except as those affairs have a bearing on the welfare of the Shorthorn fraternity. It carries no advertising other than the cards of the breeders in the Breeders' Directory—cards that are of uniform size and carried at the nominal sum of ten dollars for the year. This magazine is designed and published to render the largest possible service to the largest possible number identified with the Shorthorn industry.

Its mission is also to cooperate with the agricultural press furnishing matter pertaining to Shorthorns of an edu-

cational and reliable nature and with the records of the association affairs that will prove of interest to the readers.

Just remember that it only comes four times a year, but also remember that few publications contain as much matter of current and constructive interest.

## WHY NOT

It is just possible that your boy or girl would make the best partner for you in carrying on your farm and herd. The chances are that they have tucked away in their growing brains some ideas developing that will be very useful in the business. It is barely possible that they have a little natural genius inherited from some ancestor—probably remote. There is, too, the prospect that their coming into a more important and responsible relation to the business may furnish the solution of its permanence.

There is another side that might profitably be considered by the young folks. It is the advantage of working into an established business, without having to pay for its good will. The average father can be dealt with on a fairly liberal basis. Usually he doesn't demand harsh terms of his children and when pay day does come and they haven't the money they can put him off nine times out of ten. We realize of course that the average paternal parent is lacking in wisdom, in judgment and foresight but if his children will hook up with him they can supply most that is needed in these lines. The chances are that they could fit into his business as they could not do in any other. Naturally they would recognize his numerous shortcomings, but they will remember that he did not have the benefit of their association when he was in the developing stage.

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Editor, THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA.



# What the Banker Wrote

Oct. 16.

Dear Tom:

Your letter of inquiry concerning the Raymond farm is just here. Yes, I know that farm well. Your father and I broke most of the land on it and farmed it for three years. It's good land and I understand has been in good hands ever since we left it. I should say that the price you can get it for as stated in your letter, \$225 per acre, is cheap enough as values go nowadays.

When your father and I worked this farm it could have been bought for \$7 an acre but we didn't have any money, neither did anyone else. This, of course, was a reason for the low valuation at that time, or at least one of the reasons. It doesn't make much difference what valuation a man places on his property when there isn't any money in circulation. Another reason for the low valuation then was the fact that there was a great deal of unoccupied land subject to homestead or available at a few cents per acre. As you know, that isn't the case now and you may be certain that farm land values will steadily move upward.

We notice one thing here in the bank that has a bearing on farm values. It is that nearly every well-to-do farmer is in the market for a little more land to take care of his growing business or to provide a place for his boys. There is another thing that enters into it and that is the present day machinery which enables a man to operate more land than we were able to do in an early day.

But the financial situation of most of our people is what is affecting farm valuations. Why, when your father and I were scratching away on this farm that you are thinking of buying there wasn't a man in the community who had bought land but what seemed to be hopelessly in debt and they were all scratching along just like we were trying to meet interest payments and have money enough left to feed and clothe their families. Your father and I "bached" the first two years, so we didn't have to worry so much about family expenses, but, believe me, we almost forgot what a dollar looked like.

I was reminded yesterday of the situation in the old days when Brown came in and deposited a little over \$12,000 which he got out of his wheat crop and the sale of less than a dozen Shorthorns. He said there was still three or four thousand dollars to come in when the cattle were delivered. Brown lived on the farm two miles north of the Raymond place when we were down there and he had about as little in the way of possessions as any man in that community, and mind you nobody had much. I don't know what Brown is worth now. He owns 480 acres of land which I

By Frank D. Tomson

should say is worth \$250 an acre. He probably owes fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, but he could put up a small portion of his herd of Shorthorns and clear off the debt most any day. And, by the way, he is rather figuring on buying another quarter near him, which is in line with the general tendency among the successful farmers.

About the deal you are thinking of, go ahead with it and don't be afraid to assume indebtedness, for you will find that the Raymond farm will increase more than the amount of the indebtedness by the time the mortgage is due. That has been the history of seventy-five percent of the farms in this part of the state; in fact, it's the history of most of the good farms anywhere. The amount of pasture you have on the farm will enable you to carry considerable stock and you know what it means to a farm when you handle livestock, particularly cattle, and feed the crops that you raise on the farm. You can keep increasing the fertility of the soil and always have some ready money from the livestock.

I can see far enough in the future, I think, to safely predict that the Raymond farm will reach a valuation of at least double what you can buy it for now and that at no distant time. Keep this in mind—good land never goes down in price. There may come a time that it will seem to make no advance for two or three years, but after a while there will be an advance and it will rest then on a higher level until another advance comes. These

advances come along about every ten years, so all you have to do is to farm the land well, take care of your stock, and the advance in the land value will come along periodically.

And don't forget, Tom, that with these advancing values you can't afford to fool with common livestock. Get the best you can find and give them suitable care and you will make plenty of money.

I was glad to hear from you, Tom; I haven't seen you in several years, but I have always felt that you were a good deal like your father, and when I say this I am paying you about as fine a compliment as I could possibly do. He and I worked together for three years, then we lived neighbors for nearly fifteen years, until I came here on account of some interests I had in this bank. When your father died your community lost one of its most useful men. I am proud to see you getting ahead and I'll say to you that if you need any help at any time call on me.

Let me hear from you in regard to the farm deal when you have decided what to do.

Cordially yours,

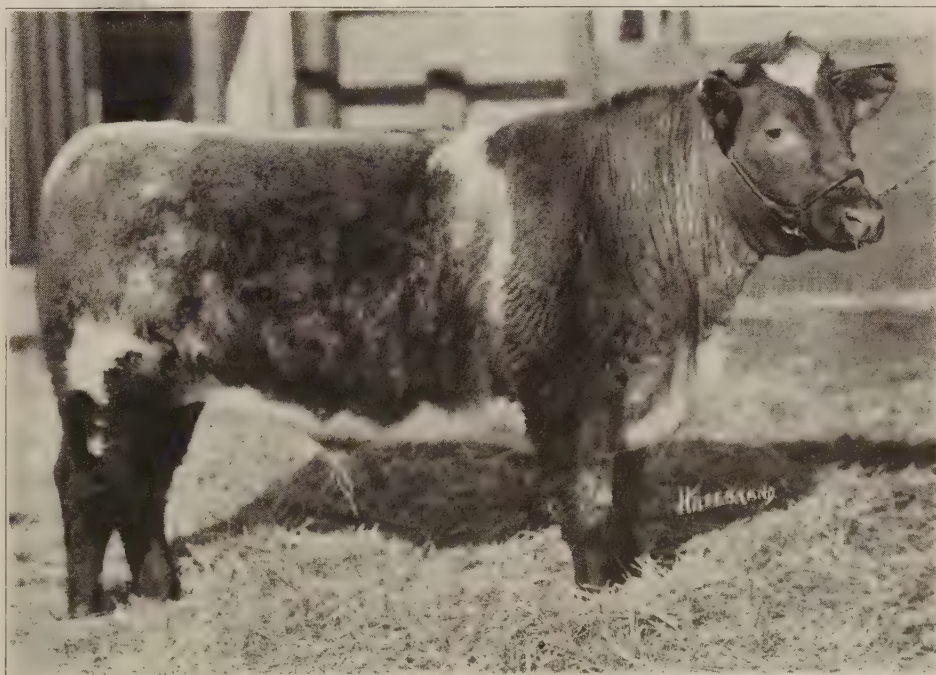
GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Nov. 5.

Dear Tom:

I have your letter of the 2nd and am glad to know you closed up the deal on the Raymond farm. You got it at the right price and the terms will enable you to work out your plans to advantage. You ask my advice in the matter of disposing of your grade live-



Courtesy University School of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Roan Jim, Grade Shorthorn Steer, Sold at Denver Last January for 24c per lb.



stock at auction. I would think at the present prices it would be advisable to do so. This will give you several months to look around with a view to selecting some better stuff. I am not surprised that you look with favor on putting in some registered Shorthorns because you have seen what they have done for your community. I have always regretted selling out the herd I had when I left the farm, but I didn't have a good man in view at the time to take care of them and it seemed best under the circumstances to let them go. I felt compelled to come here and take care of our interests in the bank, but it's easy to see now if I had sold our bank interests at that time I would have done a good deal better to have stayed with the farm and kept the herd.

When you move onto the Raymond farm in the spring you will necessarily have to make quite a few changes and you will find it an advantage not to have too much stock to look after until these changes are made. By putting in a few good registered Shorthorns you will have as much return from them as you would from a much larger number of grades and they won't require as much space. It seems to me that with your aptitude for handling livestock and the advantage of your location that it would pay you to select a few very choice breeding cows. These will probably cost you from two to four times as much as moderately good ones, but I believe that you will find them much the better investment.

Yours with kind wishes,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

Nov. 22.

Your letter enclosing the sale bill is here. If I can possibly get away I will take a day or two off and run down and attend the sale. I suppose

hot weinies and buns will be on hand at lunch time. I'd hate to figure up the quantity of "hot dog" that I have consumed at the various sales in this section where I have acted as clerk. I don't want to get entirely out of practice, so I suggest that you include these staple items in your bill of fare sale day.

I note you are thinking of taking in the short course. That is a fine idea. You will have a chance to get acquainted with a good many men from over the state who are connected with the improved livestock interests. I took in one or two of these courses and wouldn't take a good deal for the benefits which resulted.

Yours with best wishes,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

P. S.—We will hang your sale bill here in the bank.

\* \* \*

Dec. 14.

Dear Tom:

I reached home all right and Mrs. Thomas says she thinks I am better now since I had a feast on weinies and buns. I didn't tell her at first all the other good things that you provided in your sale dinner, but finally I laid considerable emphasis on them as a sort of suggestion that she had better feed me pretty well if she wants to keep me healthy.

I thought you had a fine sale and yet how easy it is to see that on the basis of the present cost of feed, labor and everything else that pertains to farming and growing livestock, that a cow that makes a return of from fifty to one hundred dollars a year doesn't begin to compare as an investment with the one that makes a return of from two hundred to five hundred dollars per year. The day of the scrub has long since passed and the day of the grade standard is passing here in the cornbelt. I was reading today of the sale of fifteen heifers, all yearlings,

from a herd with which I am familiar, at an average of \$800 per head. There is profit in that kind of business, Tom. The owner raised every one of them and in not a few cases he raised their dams, granddams, and great granddams. You can figure out about what it cost him to raise these heifers to around eighteen months. The paper commented upon their uniformity which would be expected, all of them having been bred on the farm in most cases three or four generations back of them also bred on the farm.

It costs more to get started on the right basis, but that's where the money is and there is so much more satisfaction in it. I had a letter the other day from a friend of mine who had made a sale of between forty and fifty head of mixed bred cattle and about seven or eight head of sows and sixty odd spring p.g.s. He took the entire proceeds of this sale and invested in six high class Shorthorn heifers. No doubt a good many people would say he was foolish, but he knows and I know that he is in the way of making a lot more profit. At the outset think of the reduced expense in maintaining these six head as compared with practically forty head of grades and the seventy-five hogs.

He can take the calves from these heifers, when they are old enough to sell, to one of the association sales and the chances are that he will get his purchase price back on each heifer, or nearly so, when her calf goes through the sale. That is a phase of the business that the average person entirely overlooks. The inexperienced man expects these higher priced cattle to drop dead or decline rapidly in value or to meet with some other calamity. He doesn't take into consideration that if desired insurance can be had at a nominal cost, nor does he seem to understand that the calves can be sold for less than fifty percent of the cost of the foundation females and still make plenty of money.

Hope you will have an enjoyable two weeks at the short course. Give my best wishes to Dean Burtiss and Prof. Bingham. You will find them very practical men and by the way both of them have Shorthorn herds of their own.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

Jan. 12.

Your letter, which came yesterday, doesn't leave any doubt about your increasing enthusiasm in better livestock. That's what happens to any man when he begins to study the matter and comes in contact with men who are engaged in this line. You evidently found the short course all that I had suggested and certainly your visit to the several herds you mention proved a great educator.

This is the greatest business in the world, Tom, and it has so many allur-



*An Interesting Comparison—Instructress and Miss Piney Woods Calved the Same Day. The Roan by a Shorthorn Sire Weighs More Than Double as Much as the Red*





Courtesy Joseph Miller &amp; Sons, Granger, Mo.

Photo by Risk

### *Uniformity of Type Is Always to Be Desired*

ing features to it that occasionally a man loses his head; that is, he fails to apply good business judgment; but my observation is that you can have just as much enthusiasm and more enjoyment when you use good business sense.

You will be shaping things around soon to move onto the new farm. I am sure your sister will like it better than the old location and my guess is you will find her a very useful assistant when you come to handling a few real cattle.

Brown was in again today to deposit the rest of the money on the sale of those heifers. He also put in a check for \$1,350 for an eleven-months-old calf. That isn't bad, is it? He said he was asking \$1,500, but the buyer of the heifers took him and only wanted to pay him \$1,200, so they compromised on \$1,350.

Do you know, I am getting rather keen to get back into this business myself.

Yours with kind wishes,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

Mar. 20.

So you are now established on the Raymond farm. Well, my boy, that is, it seems to me, an important step in your life, knowing as I do what you have in mind with regard to future operations. Naturally I am more impressed than others would be because I know the old farm so well and so many pleasant recollections in connection with your father and our experiences then come back to me.

I am especially interested in your account of the Shorthorn purchases you have lately made. You did well to select cows with heifer calves at foot in most cases. You will have your investment all back before you know it. There is an advantage when you buy this way, as you have the evidence of the usefulness of the cows as breeders and where they have a calf at foot and are in calf again there isn't much delay before the returns come in.

Thank you for the invitation to come down and look the cattle over. I will do so just as soon as I can get away. I take it you have seven cows with calves at foot and three heifers in calf. I am returning the pedigrees and I wish to compliment you in your judgment in making these selections. You

evidently have given the matter considerable study. There's a great deal of satisfaction in having the bloodlines for which you have to make no apology.

Have you named your farm yet? If not, I suggest you call it Oakmead. It seems to me nothing could be more appropriate and there is a sort of distinctive quality to the name. You could then use, if you desired, this name in recording your calves. There is quite an advantage in having a name that identifies the cattle from your herd, though it is not desirable to attach a name that the patrons may take exceptions to or for any reason object to. It is well to give a little serious thought to this matter. You know the Shorthorn folks have a lot of sentiment and the expression of this sentiment has a close relation to the dollars and cents that they will pay when they come to select their breeding stock.

The farther you get into this business, Tom, the more interesting it will become, and you will find an increasing volume of profits as you go along.

I will let you know a few days before I decide to run down to see you and in the meantime best wishes.

Goodbye,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

May 5.

The more I think of it since my visit to your farm the more I am inclined to urge you to show three of those calves. I refer to the two older ones, the red and the roan, and the white one which you said was dropped in January. The older ones would show in the senior class and the white one with the juniors. I don't mean to suggest that you are likely to cop off any of the prizes, but you will find that breeders will recognize the merit of your calves and that will do you a lot of good. It will serve to get you established as one of the regular Shorthorn men. If you decide to do this as I hope you will I suggest you pick up two or three cows in milk and train these calves to nurse them in order to push them along in time for the fair. There is nothing like milk to make a show calf.

You understand I don't wish to appear to be telling you what to do, but I offer this as a rather urgent sugges-

tion, for I think I can see just the effect it will have on your business.

I tell you I am more than pleased with your purchases. You certainly have put in a real foundation. All you need to do is to take the best of care of the cattle and add an occasional one that suits your judgment, and you will soon have a splendid herd of considerable numbers and by that time there is no reason why Oakmead should not have become fairly well established as a Shorthorn farm. Things come pretty easy when one gets established in this business.

I have been thinking since I was down at the farm about that roan bull calf that was dropped a week or two before my visit. Of course he is a little young yet to tell just how he will grow out, but he did look like a real prospective herd bull. And there is no reason why he shouldn't be when you consider the several sires in the top of his pedigree. From what I know of them they adhered fairly closely to one type and that is the type that you are after. I would take mighty good care of the young rascal and see that he gets some extra milk, too, when he needs it. He is pretty young, but still if he comes along well you might show him, too.

A man will raise a good many calves before he will find the one that just fills the bill for a herd bull, but this youngster offers a lot of promise and it may be that he is the very one that you will want to put at the head of the herd. As you are in no immediate need of a bull, you can afford to grow this calf along with a view to keeping him.

You are shaping up the farm nicely, it seems to me. It's going to make you a great farm, Tom, and a great home.

Yours with best wishes,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

July 9.

Your letter came while I was away, which accounts for the delay in acknowledgement. I am much pleased to learn that you entered the four calves for the state fair. Evidently the roan bull calf is growing out to your liking. I will try and be on hand at the show just to see how they stack up with the other exhibits. It often happens that a man will become so attached to his entries before he goes



to the fair that he thinks they are all first winners, or should be. Of course, a man needs to have confidence in his own stuff, but he also needs to be able to properly appraise them.

As I indicated in a former letter, it is the estimate of the other exhibitors and the breeders at these shows that really is the most important and of the greatest value. Class ratings, of course, have their value, but in the main they are incidental. I have seen an occasional first winner among the bulls that a critical breeder wouldn't use as a stock bull and I have seen a few females that didn't offer great promise as breeding prospects. I have seen animals that stood fairly low in the class ratings that commanded high prices, and deservedly so, and I have seen others that stood at the head of the class that sold at moderate prices. Yet each one probably stood where it belonged in the show ring at the time. There are a good many things that have to be taken into consideration when making awards and that is where some exhibitors lose their bearings, and judges, too, for that matter.

That little tour of inspection was worth many thousands of dollars to those two young men, for they went about immediately obtaining what they regarded as the right type. Then they went to the state fair and finally their names appeared among the exhibitors at the World's Fair and whenever and wherever their cattle were led into a show ring they won a generous share of the prizes.

There isn't any place to make comparisons like these shows and fairs. That is what they are for and I don't believe there is any place where a successful breeder can get in the way of trade as easily. Keep your calves coming and you will be surprised what a difference this show will make in your relation to the Shorthorn situation in general.

Yours with best wishes,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

Sept. 8.

I sent you the following wire this morning: "Congratulations. You certainly took them to a cleaning."

go floating around in circles when some streak of prosperity or good fortune comes our way. I am not worried about you in the least, but I can think of a lot of fellows who would swell up and burst if they had made the record you have made.

Mrs. Thomas offers her congratulations also. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

P. S.—Let's see, did we have any agreement about splitting these winnings?

\* \* \*

Dear Tom:

Sept. 12.

Your letter just received. I read it, then I took off my glasses and wiped them thoroughly and read it again. Then I went over it a third time carefully. You say you have had an offer of \$7,200 for the four calves. By George, that sounds like a lot of money for four calves and not one of them a year old. That comes pretty nearly paying for the entire herd, doesn't it? I can't advise you not to accept it. However, I wouldn't be surprised if the bull calf will bring more



Young Herds in the Show Ring at the North Dakota State Fair, 1919. The Winners Stand at the Farther End

I wouldn't want you to bank too strong on your possible winnings nor would I want you to underestimate the value of your interests of displaying your calves among the others from out over the state and from other states. There is another matter. You will find a study of the exhibitors about as interesting as their exhibits. I remember some years ago two brothers making their first exhibit at a county fair. They entered thirteen head, some for each class, and when the judging was over they were the possessors of one second ribbon. But they didn't accuse the judge of being crooked nor berate the fair management for inefficiency. They went around from one exhibit to another and studied the entries which the other and more successful exhibitors had on display. After they had made the round and when they were on the way back to their own stalls the older one said: "I tell you we ain't got the right kind of cattle. Ours ain't the right type."

I had expected to be at the fair on Tuesday, but the bank examiner dropped in on us and I wasn't able to get away. When I picked up the morning paper and saw the account of your winning, I felt like giving three cheers. That's great. It shows that I'm a keen judge myself, doesn't it? Believe me, I'd certainly hang onto that bull calf, and the heifers, too, for that matter. When a country boy like you (don't get sore; I didn't say green country boy) takes four of his first calves to the state fair and gets two first prizes, a third, and a fifth, he is liable to be looked upon as a comer. I noticed the paper had the picture of you and the bull calf. I looked at them close to see which was the better looking, you or the calf, and decided it was about an even break.

Seriously, old boy, you have "landed," and all you need to do now is to keep your feet on the ground. There are whole carloads of us that can stand adversity who will lose our heads and

than that if you want to sell him in another year.

You are sitting pretty easy financially right now and I am not so sure but it would be better to grow all of these calves out, at least for another year. I don't see how it is possible to lose money on any of them, yet I realize you are getting a lot of quick profits if you sell. I can see, too, that you may make several thousand dollars by carrying them over, especially as you are wanting to build up your herd rather than reduce it. If you let your herd accumulate you can see that by the time your mortgage is due on the farm you can consign enough of them to a sale to clear up your indebtedness. It makes an easy way to pay off your obligations.

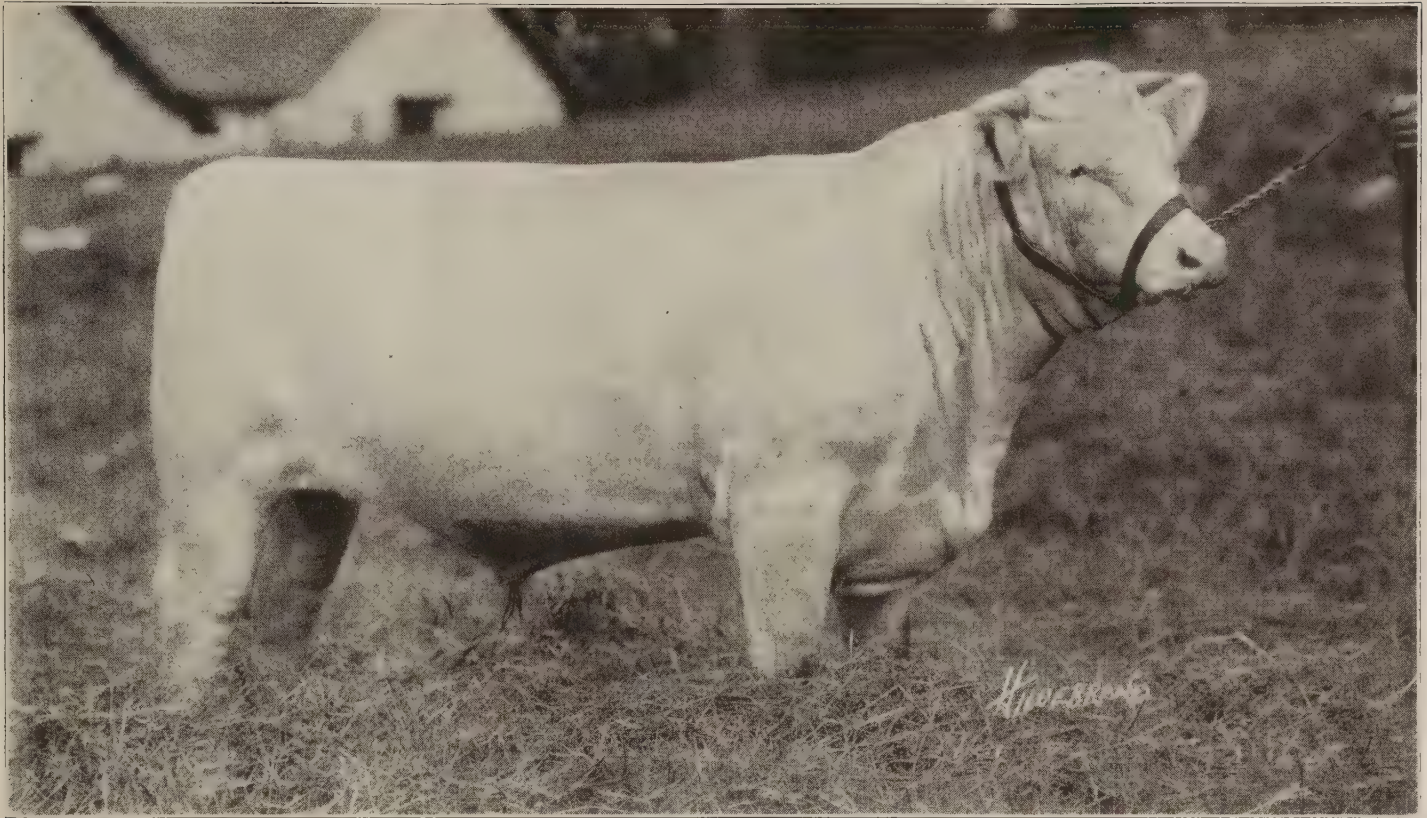
Let me hear from you, whichever you decide to do.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

P. S.—Say, how would you like to trade your Shorthorns for this bank?





Courtesy J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Villager's Rover, Junior Champion Bull, Iowa State Fair, 1919, Sold by His Breeders, Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa, to His Present Owner for \$10,000*

Dear Tom:

Sept. 20.

I have your letter advising that you decided to keep the calves. I think you acted wisely under the circumstances.

I note your inquiry concerning the eighty acres joining your farm. That belongs to my daughter and I hardly think she cares to sell it, at least till she gets through the University. She has counted on this eighty to put her through the University and I have had a good deal of satisfaction in the way she has handled her personal business affairs. Should she decide to sell it later on we will give you the first chance.

I was interested in going over the report of an investigation on land values and crop returns. This inves-

tigation was conducted by the experiment station. It was found that on the farms where livestock was maintained in considerable numbers that the land had a producing power eighty percent greater than on the farms where grain farming had been followed, and that the values bore about the same relation to each other. That is, the livestock farms were worth pretty nearly double the grain farms. This ought to set a lot of folks thinking and when it does the demand for well bred stock will increase.

Glad to hear the calves reached home safely and that the bull is growing out so well.

Goodbye,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Nov. 8.

Dear Tom:

You have a rival Shorthorn establishment here. Better look out or Oakmead will become a second or third rate plant. I bought the Wilson herd the first of the week and closed a deal yesterday for the Sanders farm just a mile west of town. I got the land, so it's certain to increase in value, and I think I have a bargain in the herd. There are a few which I will dispose of and reduce the number to about thirty head, old and young. These will all be high class and make about the right number for the farm.

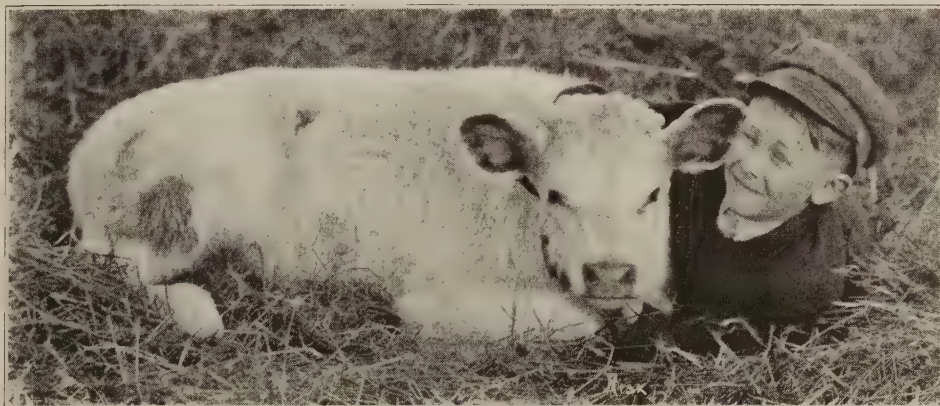
Mrs. Thomas was out with me and looked the place over and has agreed to move out there in the spring. There will be some changes to be made about the house, but otherwise the farm is ready for us any time.

I bought all the feed and will move the herd over right away. Young Smith, who has been with Wilson, has agreed to stay with the herd and I feel now that I am fixed.

I'll let you know later what classes I expect to exhibit in next fall, so as to save you the trouble of fitting anything for those classes, and, by the way, if you are looking for any cattle at long prices I've got 'em.

I haven't named the farm yet, but am thinking of calling it "Shorthorn Headquarters." How does that strike you? Considering who is the owner, it seems to me the name is all right.

Laying all joking aside, I feel better contented now than I ever did before. We will live on the farm and I can



Courtesy Joseph Miller &amp; Sons, Granger, Mo.

Photo by Risk

*Hatching a Scheme*



look after my business here in the bank conveniently at the same time and then—maybe—I'll clean 'em up at the fair, eh?

Goodbye,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.

P. S.—Any time you want to talk to a real Shorthorn man and see a real herd come up.

My Dear Tom:

\* \* \*

Dec. 3.

Your letter is here. Mrs. Thomas and I, as you can understand, have read it and reread it. Evidently we have both been blind. She has had several letters from Mary of late making reference to a Mr. Livingstone, but neither one of us had the remotest idea that you were the one she referred to. We didn't know that she had ever seen you since you were little tots. You

know Mary wasn't with us this summer, having gone to the mountains with a party of classmates, and she went directly to the University upon her return.

Now comes your letter humbly asking for her hand and in this seemingly modest request we recognize a command. You wouldn't understand if I undertook to tell you all that this means to us, though we recognize it is the natural course. But we are made happy by the thought that she is to become the wife of as fine a man as you are and you the son of one of the truest and best men I ever knew.

I'll tell you frankly, Tom, I have often had a sort of ingrown fear that Mary might become attracted to some man in some line decidedly foreign to our own, but now that I find she has

picked a man after my own heart and in our own business fraternity I have a feeling of contentment that I cannot fully describe. You ought to be grateful to me for I'll venture that Mary became interested in you because of the way I have talked about you and your prospects.

Well, my dear boy, you ought to be a happy man and I congratulate you and Mary should be happy and I congratulate her. Ever since you wrote me about your sister's marriage I have been expecting to hear that you had some such plan in mind, but I hadn't thought of it's striking so close home.

And now, you young rascal, I am just wondering if that eighty acres had anything to do with this.

Affectionately yours,

GEORGE M. THOMAS.



Courtesy J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Cumberland Marshal 14th, First Prize Senior Yearling Bull,  
Iowa State Fair, 1919*

## More Pounds of Beef in the South

The section comprising the southern states is quite generally regarded now as peculiarly favored in the matter of beef production. There seems to exist no difference of opinion among those who have studied southern conditions as to the advantages that are afforded. No one has investigated to even a limited extent without being impressed with the advantage of mild winters, the long growing season, the opportunity and the practice of producing two crops in a single season, the abundant yields of forage, the large areas adopted to the growing of alfalfa, Lespedeza clover,

Bermuda, and other grasses. Then there is the small amount of investment required in land as compared with that required in the cornbelt to carry on similar operations.

This by no means includes all of the advantages, but it gives a suggestion, and the plantation owners of the south may well give heed to these. Where the cornbelt country has led is in the matter of the improved types of livestock employed, standards that made a profitable return both in beef and dairy production. It is evident that the land owners of the south have not generally recognized

the importance and necessity of adopting these better standards, and having failed to do so there has been a lack of achievement in production which the south can ill afford to continue.

Happily, there is now a more or less definite and concerted purpose to adopt better standards, not only in beef cattle but in dairy cattle, in hogs, and in sheep, and the results are already widely evident. The south is making actual progress in livestock improvement. There have been numerous impressive results obtained where pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds have been used upon the





Courtesy J. G. Allen &amp; Sons, Newport, Tenn.

### *Converting Grass Into Shorthorn Beef in Tennessee*

native cows, results that the inexperienced observer is inclined to doubt. It is just a little difficult to convince a man that a native underweight cow will produce and nurse a calf by a registered Shorthorn sire that will weigh as much or more than the dam at weaning time. Yet there have been many instances of this kind, hundreds of them emphasizing the value of the pure-bred sire when crossed upon the native cows.

The editor of *The Breeder's Gazette*, Mr. Alvin Sanders, made this significant statement: "The Shorthorn is the ever-efficient missionary to the bovine heathen of the earth." He further stated that as a first cross on the native stocks the Shorthorn has no equal. The Shorthorn possesses an inherent power for improvement, and wherever this has been applied to the native stocks of the southern states, or of whatever region, the results have been the same, an improvement so pronounced as to be in many cases almost unbelievable.

A change is apparent in the south, as elsewhere. It is in the increasing cost of operation, and so it is necessary now to have an improvement in the type that will give to the owner sufficient profit to warrant him maintaining the investment. They pay for pounds and quality both at the markets. How often it occurs that a shipment of good heaves will bring double as much as a similar

number of inferior ones of the same age and make corresponding profits to the owner.

These improved types are only obtained through the use of good blood, registered sires of the desirable type.

As the south becomes tick-free and the growing of cattle becomes more general the importance of the better type becomes more acute. Competition will be keener and the advantage will rest entirely with the men who incline to the improved standards. There is no good reason why every producer of cattle should not provide himself with good sires. Certainly in the favored district known as the south no cattle grower is justified in using any but good sires, with the emphasis on the registered sire. If the cornbelt farmer can make a profit with beef cattle on land of \$300 to \$500 per acre valuation, who is there so blind as not to see that larger profits are assured to the southern farmer through the use of good sires on his acres of much lower value.

It is the last few pounds that are added that often represent all of the profit to the feeder or producer. By increasing the number of these pounds and by increasing their quality the profits are increased.

No common-bred, inferior cattle ever drew the high bid from a market buyer. They never win any prizes in the beef contests and they rarely make enough money for their growers to warrant them in sticking to this kind.

There is now a campaign to encourage the use of pure-bred sires. This movement has spread until the federal government has undertaken to encourage its adoption throughout the entire country. No more useful effort was ever made for the betterment of livestock conditions. Every land owner of the southern states should not only welcome but should lend his hand to encourage this movement. It will mean more dollars and cents to the cattle producers of the south than any single movement ever undertaken.



Courtesy J. G. Allen &amp; Sons, Newport, Tenn.

### *A Pair of Promising Youngsters by Tarty Brilliant*

By Paul R. Lisher

Secretary Will County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Joliet, Ill.

## Some of the First Fruits

What is a county breeders' association worth to the Shorthorn fraternity? The answers to this question may vary rather widely. The results achieved by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Will County (Illinois) may carry some evidence of what an association can do. I have been very much interested in the results obtained and the sale reports from the county associations in the various states.

Our breeders have bought \$47,350 worth of good Shorthorns within the past year and a half and the larger portion of these cattle have been purchased since our first sale in February.

Five new men are starting with small herds of two or three cows each. Since Standard Supreme has been brought into the county I have met others who are making plans to buy a good cow or two. It has impressed me in a new way of the value of a good bull. A man with one good cow or two can now raise just as good Shorthorns as if he had a large enough herd to justify the expenditure of enough money to secure a good bull.

The desire to produce or to own good cattle seems to be growing apparently in keeping with the progress in other lines of agricultural development. No

particular effort has been made to encourage our farmers to buy Shorthorn cattle. The only way any pressure has been brought to bear has been along the line of urging the buying of good cattle. Just this morning I had a caller who had bought a good heifer last winter, saying that he wanted to get two or three more heifers equally as good or better.

I believe that the Shorthorns that have been coming into Will County will make plenty of money for their owners. I am thinking of a beginner with Shorthorns who secured a six-year-old cow and a bred heifer (two years old) in



November, 1917. His bull calf, which was dropped in the middle of May, brought \$400 at our first sale. He has a very attractive heifer of the same age as the bull from the younger cow which ought to sell around \$800. He now has two very choice heifer calves which came some six weeks ago. I am sure that this man who never before owned any pure-bred cattle is very much gratified with the results he has already achieved. From a financial viewpoint he could dispose of his herd today, including the half interest in the herd bull, at a figure three times as great as the original purchase price. Further than the financial compensation gained he has three boys who are

just coming into their teens and it would be rather difficult to estimate the value of the influence of this little herd of Shorthorns upon the boys.

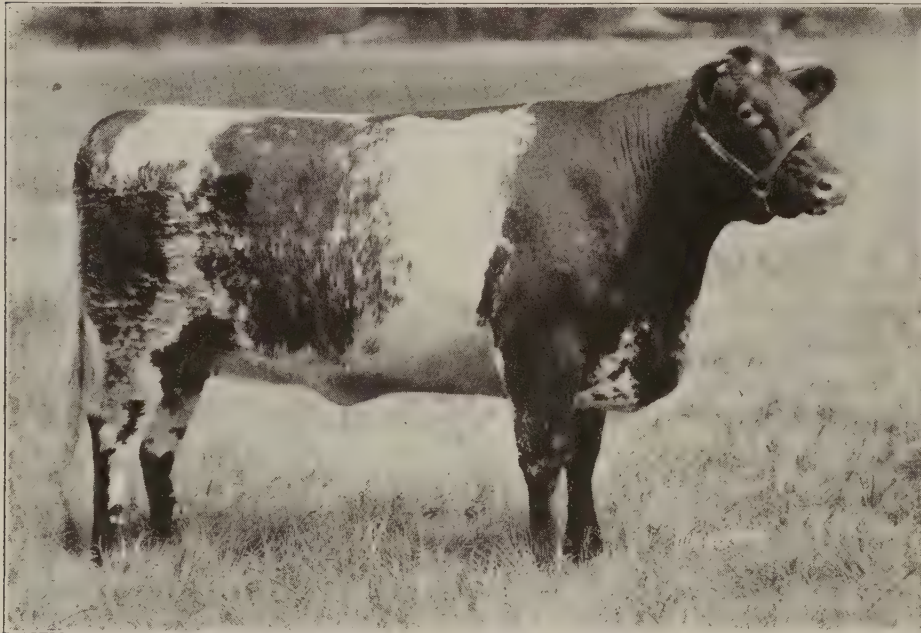
Another young man bought a good cow at a farm dispersion sale for \$150 about three years ago. Many hastened to tell him that he was a chump for paying such an exorbitant price for a cow. Nevertheless, he sold the cow and her two-year-old heifer in the sale in February for \$700, the cow making \$500. Still another bought a young cow with a bull calf at side last June in a good sale held in Chicago and sold the April calf in our sale for \$500. As a result of the success which this young man achieved in bringing this bull calf for-

ward and in fitting him for the sale, his father-in-law has given him \$1,000 with which to buy a cow. Further than this his uncle has also offered him such financial aid to give him a herd of five good cows and a fourth interest in Standard Supreme. Another father has helped his two boys, who are now operating the home farm, secure a choice bred heifer. The association has offered to help any one who asked for help in making selections and purchases.

Our February sale was a distinct success. It did much within the county to establish confidence in the Shorthorn cattle business. We feel that the annual sale will provide a very satisfactory way of disposing of our offering. Further than that I have recently received inquiries for prices on Shorthorns in various size lots and there is no doubt that not a few cattle can be disposed of in this way. The herd bull problem is a serious one for a group of small breeders. We hope that we have handled this particular problem in a way that will bring a reputation for Shorthorns from Will County herds.

The association expects to hold its annual meeting this fall. At that session we shall invite every one and arrange a program which should be of special value to the young men and new breeders.

The boys should have a bred heifer club. This will be started as soon as possible. From what I can learn from reports from other sections and from my observations of the value of boys' club work from our own Boys' Bred Gilt Club I do not believe that there can be anything of greater value to the boys and the cattle interests of a county than a properly conducted club. The association should undertake this project as a part of its own work.



Courtesy Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Ury 35th, Junior Champion Female, Illinois State Fair, 1919*

## The Broadening Foundation

By Dean J. H. Skinner  
Of Purdue University

Calf clubs are the most potent factor in increasing the number and improving the quality of pure-bred beef cattle.

Although many times looked upon as a mere plaything by unscrupulous breeders and fieldmen the calf club has demonstrated its influence. A survey of the number of farms upon which pure-bred Shorthorns were kept in Jasper County, Indiana, previous to the distribution of calves to the boys and girls in the fall of 1917 showed but six farms upon which pure-bred Shorthorns were kept. The committee in charge, with the cooperation and assistance of the First National Bank of Rensselaer distributed thirty-nine heifer calves to the boys and girls, taking their notes for the initial cost and requiring that the calves be returned to the show and sale to be held one year later. The boy, of course, was to have the privilege of bidding on his calf in case he cared to keep her, and by paying off the original note all obligations would be ended. The average initial cost of the

calves in this club was \$156. The average price at the sale, in which but five heifers made bona fide sales, the others being retained by the boys, was \$353.

A survey in the county some time after the sale showed that there were fifty-four farms in the county upon which pure-bred Shorthorns were being

kept. Upon one of these farms where two pure-bred heifers had been placed there was no pure-bred stock previous to the distribution; but two years later a visit to this farm revealed seventeen head of pure-bred Shorthorns and also a start in the pure-bred hog business. The survey also showed that Shorthorns



*The Kind They Use in the Fountain County, Indiana, Baby Beef Contest*





*Sylvester Amsler, Ray Bunning and Theo. Amsler, Winners in the 1918 Rensselaer Calf Club Show. Good Supervision and Liberal Feeding of These Calves Helped to Make Them Good Breeding Cows*

had been established on farms other than those upon which calf club members lived and that the parents of the boys had bought stock in the sale which included consignments from some of the older breeders. This indicated that they were adding to the herds started by the calf club.

The large number of Shorthorn heifers in the county after the first year aroused interest in better sires. At a meeting of the breeders the better sire movement was considered, and although at first opposed, a survey by a committee soon started action. As a result of this work one of the breeders purchased a good son of Avondale at a long price and Jasper County Shorthorns will continue along "Improvement Avenue."

The calf club work when properly conducted not only results in more and better cattle, but it has a very marked influence upon the boys in the club and also those outside. It immediately arouses interest in the breeding, feeding and care of cattle, and brings new interests to the beef industry. The competition makes the youngsters students of the business, develops initiative, enthusiasm, alertness and judgment.

The ownership of the calf under the supervision of a good club leader teaches the boy not only the value of money, but in addition the importance and value of the right use of credit. Club work teaches the boys industry and cooperation—team-work as well as emphasizing individual efforts.

Shorthorns, because of their adaptability and value in improving grade stock, are admirably suited for calf club work.

It should be borne in mind that calf club members will soon be men and women and the breeders and feeders of the future—therefore, nothing should be left undone by breeders or the American association that will encourage and promote Shorthorn calf clubs throughout the country. The shows and sales of the embryo breeders should be lib-

erally supported and patronized. Special efforts should be made to see that none but good calves are placed in the hands of these lads and that they are furnished at reasonable prices.

With a thorough and definite organization of the calf club members before the calves are distributed, a regular monthly or weekly meeting for dis-

cussion of the work, a proper basis of award for the contest, and good supervisors (not simply breed boosters), the red, white and roan will not only become a most important factor in the improvement of the beef cattle industry and the establishment of first class herds, but in the development of the right kind of men as breeders and citizens.

## Making Good in Argentina

(An extract from a letter to Secretary Harding from George Gordon Davis, Manager of Cabana Dos Marias, Owner Cecilio Lopez, Argentina.)

"You will probably remember that we exhibited the year you were in our country at Rosario Show a Shorthorn bull called Hampton King 14th, got by Hampton King, an American bull bred by Mr. G. H. White of Emerson, Iowa, and bought by us at Iowa after winning the championship of the show there in 1911. You were very interested in our bull, Hampton King 14th. He took first prize in his class at Rosario that year. I showed him again in 1916 when he took first prize in his class at Rosario Show and won the championship there, and he also took first prize at the Palermo Show the same year, Prof. Curtiss from America being the judge. (I always think that a swelling he had in

the flank from an operation prevented him being accorded the championship at Palermo.) I sent you a photo of this bull to the Plaza Hotel the day before you sailed for the States, and I saw it reproduced a year after in the review THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, for which I thank you.

"Hampton King is a bull that has done much good in our herd; besides many other prize winners at the national and provincial shows of most importance, he sired last year's champion bull and cow at the Rosario National Show, and champion cow and reserve champion bull at the Palermo National Show. The bull Hampton King 63rd and the cow Lady Hampton King 40th. The English judge, Mr. Hickling, declared to me that it was his opinion, and also Mr. Hanley's (one of the other English judges at the Palermo show last year), that the cow was the most perfect Shorthorn they had ever seen. As I remember the keen and sympathetic interest you were so kind as to take regarding the actuation of Hampton King's progeny, I am writing you these details of his two most famous get, which have classed him as one of the best sires that has come to the Argentine.

"I enclose a small photo of the cow with her calf at foot which was born on the first of December, 1918. I may say that we refused an offer of \$20,000 of Argentine money, or more or less \$8,000 American gold, for Lady Hamp-



*Lady Hampton King 40th*



ton King 40th, more than double the highest price ever paid in this country for a cow.

"I have taken the liberty of sending to The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association a framed photograph of Hampton King 63d and Lady Hampton

King 40th, hoping they may be kind enough as to accept them, as I think your association may like to have a testimony of what an American sire has produced in the Argentine. I beg of you, Mr. Harding, to present the photos to the American Breeders' Association

in the name of Estancias Cecilio Lopez, Ltd., and of my own, for which kindness I will be very grateful.

"Should I ever be of any use to you here please command me, as I shall be only too pleased to be of any assistance to you privately or to the association."



Courtesy Chas. B. Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.

Photo by Ströhmeyer

*The 200-Year-Old Home at Doughoregan Manor Farm, Under Construction from 1688 to 1717*

## Doughoregan Manor Farm

By J. L. Tormey

Do you remember when you studied history in your boyhood or girlhood, how remote from reality historical facts seemed? Don't you recall that the description of scenes and events seemed more like products of imagination than stories of real places and lives, and then some day when you actually visit some of the historical scenes of battles, how much more real history seems? The home of Washington, the tomb of Lincoln, the sarcophagus of Grant, all seem to remind us of the short span of life, and that some day the events of today will read like fiction. To the majority of people there is an inspiration from the historical that is thrilling.

Just such a thrill came to a representative of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, as he started on a short journey out from Baltimore to Ellicott City, Maryland. The trip to Ellicott City, any way you wish to make it, is beautiful—and to be landed into a quaint, old-fashioned village of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants so near one of America's greatest cities, is unique to one familiar with the newer small towns and cities of the middle west. One has to see Ellicott City to enjoy it. One is landed right into what seems to be a colonial setting. Why, even the teams are driven differently in that section. Great immense wagons that will haul 6 tons of grain drawn by a team of horses or mules next the wagon and one or two teams of mules leading them. The driver, who generally rides the near wheel horse which wears a saddle, drives the team with one line. And so well trained are the horses and mules that the driving could be done by word of mouth alone.

Everything seems always to be ready for your reception to Doughoregan

Manor, one of the historical shrines of America. History comes out to meet one, so to speak. The first steam road in America, so I was told, was operated from Baltimore to Ellicott City; and the first stone road in America of which historical trace can be found was built from Ellicott City to Doughoregan Manor. That road does good service now taking visitors out to see the Milk-ing Shorthorns. Everyone who goes to see the Shorthorns comes away full of the historical atmosphere surrounding and pervading the historical acres.

Who, if ever he has studied American history, has not seen at the bottom of the ablest document ever written among other famous names the bold signature of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton? And when you are at Doughoregan Manor you are at Carrollton. The story goes that there were several Chas. Carrolls in Maryland in revolutionary times. When Chas. Carroll signed someone remarked "There goes a million." Charles, the signer, then turned and placed "of Carrollton" after his name so there would be no mistaking which Chas. Carroll was meant.

Doughoregan Manor Farm consists of 2,500 acres of good land. It is said that at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence the estate contained 60,000 acres. The Manor, still in perfect condition, is one of the few pretentious colonial homes of the country still occupied by direct lineal descendants on the paternal side. The Manor was started in 1688 and completed in 1717. The brick was brought from England and laid by laborers also brought from England. At the end of the Manor is a chapel built somewhat later in which reposes the body of Chas.

Carroll of Carrollton, born Sept. 20, 1737, died Nov. 14, 1832.

The Carrolls have been a hardy race and the paintings of members of the family from "Chas. Carroll the Settler," down to Chas. Carroll the Ninth, now four years old, there is shown the strength of body and character so common to those who helped make the strike for independence. Chas. Carroll the second was known as "Chas. Carroll of Annapolis" and Chas. Carroll the third or the first Chas. Carroll of Carrollton was known as "Chas. Carroll the Signer." From his time to the present there has always been a Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, the title and mantle always falling upon the eldest son, who was named Charles.

The present Chas. Carroll of Carrollton is the seventh and is living in France. Chas. B. Carroll, who is the present owner of Doughoregan Manor, will in time become Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, as will Chas. the Ninth. The Carrolls lost none of their love of liberty and fighting spirit. In all there were 17 Carrolls engaged in the recent world's war. Three own cousins of the present owner were killed. The senior Charles was decorated by three governments and received the Legion of Honor in France, and his wife was decorated by the French government for relief work.

The Manor contains as complete an equipment of colonial furniture as is to be found at Mount Vernon. The old silverware is still used and the kitchen contains a diversified equipment of copper kettles used before the Civil War. The paintings of members of the Carroll family show statesmen, bar-risters and at least one archbishop. May the Carroll tribe never grow less and may they continue to breed good Shorthorns.



## Milking Shorthorn Notes

A county agent from Minnesota writes as follows

"A census of the pure-bred bulls of all breeds in this county shows that about 60 percent of the total number are Shorthorns—that is, there are more Shorthorns than all other breeds together. We have forty or more men in the county with one or more pure-bred Shorthorn female, and some of these men have been breeding registered Shorthorns for about twenty years. There are nine cooperative and two private creameries in this county and there are not more than forty farmers with Holsteins or other dairy breeds, grade and pure-bred together. The creameries are largely supported by farmers who milk red cows, and most of these are fairly good grade Shorthorns." There we have it in a nutshell. "The meat of the cocoanut," so to speak, is that the Shorthorn cow competes in dairyland as well as in the cornbelt.

### Where Living is Cheapest

I have just returned from a hurried trip to a section of the blue grass region of West Virginia and from the College of Agriculture of North Carolina, coming back by way of the great industrial cities of Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Detroit to the greatest food center of the world—Chicago. From the consumer's and producer's of food standpoint, it is good to get back to the vicinity of the world's breadbasket. Why? Because food is cheaper.

The great problem confronting the industrial centers is that of labor. Perhaps the next is that of food. Greater production, we are told, is necessary to reduce prices. However, it seems that consumers are willing to pay more

for labor to produce things to wear and enjoy than they are for labor to produce staple foods grown on farms. Else, why should our great industrial cities show such remarkable increase in population during the years of the war, when there was practically no immigration? No city in the country shows a larger percentage increase in population than Akron, Ohio, the center of the automobile tire industry which city has grown from less than 70,000 in 1910, to practically 200,000 in 1919. Detroit, the center of the world's automobile factories, has stepped up to fourth place among America's 20 largest cities, tying with Cleveland—another great automobile city for that honor. They tell us that New York City has been increased by 2,000,000 since 1910. But this is not all. Practically all industrial cities, north, south, east and west have grown tremendously since 1910; and in most instances at the expense of agricultural districts. The resultant situation is apparent—more consumers than formerly to be fed by fewer producers, and thanks to the energy and thrift of the farming population of this great country—a record-breaking acreage of land was in crop this year.

The proximity of producer and consumer throughout the region between the Alleghany mountains and the Missouri river makes the region of Chicago a good one for the transient consumer to return to.

Meat and dairy products are high in the east and south where in many cases it seems ideal conditions exist for animal production; but in many of those sections the introduction of good animals is a slow process. High wages for farm labor is the main objection against intensive dairying, which occupation seems to be remote

from the minds of most of the southern farmers, who could only, with great difficulty and at great expense, obtain competent labor for such a pursuit.

## Milking Shorthorns for the Bluegrass

In the bluegrass sections of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina lies a great district where conditions are very similar. In some of those sections good feeding cattle are produced—in other sections some of the country's best cattle are made on grass. From the region have come export beef cattle produced on grass alone. In this great region Shorthorn cattle have been produced for years.

In some sections surplus milk was produced and in western North Carolina cheese factories and creameries sprung up to take care of the surplus with the too usual aftermath of an influx of grade dairy cows and dairy bred bulls—in many cases none too good in quality. Crossed back and forth upon the satisfactory foundation stock of the country, these bulls—not always of the same breed—had a deteriorating effect upon the stockers and feeders of the district, and the stocker and feeder output is one in which the farmers of the section are interested. Most of the farms are too large to devote to dairying alone. Labor is too scarce to handle all the cows the farms will support. The calves they wished to raise for beef were eyesores and a disappointment.

Careful investigation of the farmers' needs of the section has convinced the Animal Husbandry Extension men and county agents of this vast district that the Shorthorn cow and the Shorthorn steer are best suited to meet the needs



Courtesy Chas. B. Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.

Photo by Strohmeyer

*A Pair of Dependable Double Deckers at the Doughoregan Manor Farm. Note the Combination of Beef and Milk*





Courtesy Everett B. Fox, Lowell, Mass.

### *A Quiet Pasture Scene at Marsh Hill Farm*

of the farmers of their localities. Through the efforts of Professors R. S. Curtis of North Carolina, Morton O. Cooper of Virginia, L. V. Starkey of West Virginia and R. M. Murphy of Tennessee and their tireless corps of county agents, the Shorthorn cow is being designated as the one best suited. The result is that the territory is being built up for Shorthorn cattle, and in many sections the younger generation is taking hold with renewed energy and see the wisdom of their fathers in keeping Shorthorns.

### Local Shows

On Wednesday, August 27, it was my pleasure to place the awards at the Greenbrier County Shorthorn show, held at the farm of Tuckwiller Bros., near Lewisburg, W. Va. To me the show was an inspiration. Over 50 head of Shorthorns were brought to this farm by eight different exhibitors within a radius of less than 15 miles and shown for about \$250 in prize money contributed by business men, members of the Greenbrier County Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Space does not allow a detailed report of the show, but it is in keeping with the spirit of the times that the champion animals were shown by the younger exhibitors, who, by the way, had spent some time at West Virginia College of Agriculture. One of the most commendable features was the good condition in which the younger stock was presented. Show of this kind ought to be commoner. No great need for a county fair if such a community spirit exists.

### District Cooperation

On Friday, August 29, it was my pleasure to present some of the conditions under which dual-purpose cattle prove most profitable to the Farmers' Convention at the College of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina. In

western North Carolina exist good conditions for the production of stockers and feeders. There is also a good market for milk and dairy products being developed. In the near future, representatives from this section will invade the cornbelt and adjacent territory in a search for dual-purpose Shorthorn cows and Milking Shorthorn bulls. It is also of interest to Milking Shorthorn advocates to learn that the France American Purchasing Co. is now looking for 60,000 cattle to take to France. Twenty-five percent of this total may be dual-purpose Shorthorns. Two percent are to be registered Shorthorn bulls ranging in age from 6 to 10 months old and the remainder are to be grade Shorthorn cows. This is an "after the war" prediction that has materialized. Many took the prediction, that Continental Europe would be

in the market for American cattle, with a grain of salt, thinking that war debts and hunger would turn the Europeans' attentions first to grain production. Their quest for cattle shows how intensely livestock is wrapped up in their agricultural scheme, and France is not alone in this desire. War ravaged Belgium comes through her blood and tears turning to America to help replace some of her cattle lost through the inhuman slaughter of war.

### The Record of Merit Work

During the war, testing for milk and butterfat production, was carried on under difficulty. The scarcity of testers still prevents a most serious handicap to this valuable branch of educational work. At the meeting of the Milking Shorthorn Club of America, held at Erie, Pa., March 20, 1919, it was voted to abolish Class C, which permitted cows to enter the Record of Merit upon the sworn affidavit of the owner of the cow, as to the correctness of private records. Because many, at that time, were keeping private records to enter cows into the Record of Merit, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association thought best to extend the time, so that after all records started previous to June 1, 1919, had been received, Class C would be abolished, thus extending the time over two months. There are, no doubt, some upon which, this rule (like every rule) works a hardship. The Class C record, however, is generally looked upon as less valuable than records made under the Class A and Class B requirements. In cases, though, where testers cannot be obtained and where it is not possible to form a Test Association, it is recommended that private records be kept on cows, for the owner's personal use. Innes & May, May & Otis, L. D.



Courtesy A. E. Palmer, Euclid, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Imperial Helpmate 2d, Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Cow, North Dakota State Fair, 1919*



May and others kept private records for years. They were thus enabled to select the best producers for breeding purposes and to eliminate the poor and unprofitable producers. Not only that, but they could better serve their patrons by pointing out the good producers and showing the purchaser the actual value of animals for sale.

The usual complaint against the Class A record, where only an animal or two are to be tested, is an item of expense. The Wisconsin Station has a scheme on foot which, if it materializes, will do much to reduce the expense item and allow the station to supervise more herds with animals on test. It is planned to organize "semi-official test associations" consisting of about 14 members. This will make it possible for a tester to go into the district and spend a month, spending two days at each farm to perform the ordinary functions of an official tester. The next month a different tester will take the work in the community, following a different schedule. Thus can expense for the owner of cows be reduced, and more herds visited by the tester. We recommend that wherever possible owners of Milking Shorthorns try to have such an organization perfected or join in if one is being established in the community. The records made under such supervision would qualify an animal for Class A Record of Merit.

It is of course urged that if such an organization cannot be formed that every effort should be made to get into a Test Association and make Class B records.

### An Interesting Livestock Trip

On Monday, August 18, the livestock breeders of Gibson County, Indiana,

staged a "Livestock Tour of Gibson County," under the direction of County Agent Roy Marshall and some of the enterprising young breeders of the county. The outcome of the tour was an inspiration to all who participated, and the idea is one that should be universally adopted in livestock sections.

Mr. Marshall has superintended soil and alfalfa tours, but this was the first attempt to have a livestock trip. There are many good cattle and hog breeders in the county, but special crop growing and marketing is carried on quite extensively.

About 500 men, women and children made the trips. Special tours were routed for Poland China breeders, Duroc Jersey breeders and beef cattle breeders.

The most interesting point on the tour was reached when the party arrived at the farm of W. F. Parrett, Patoka, Ind. Mr. Parrett is a banker and successful business man, who has stuck to the ancestral acres as a place to live and enjoy, and for about 40 years has been a breeder of Shorthorns, which, one would judge from his conversation, is his most interesting and enjoyable activity.

Henry Grady said in his memorable oration, "The New South," that "Age does not endow all things with strength and virtue," but there is a certain charm about age that attracts admiration and respect. Respect for age is born in all of us, and a long life well spent is man's best gift to the nation and his Creator. So in the cattle business we like to hear of men who have spent a useful life in breeding pure-bred registered Shorthorns, and passes the good seed out to the surrounding territory.

But I'm getting away from my theme. We came not to eulogize the breeder, so much as to look at the cattle. Why



Courtesy H. L. Cobb & Son, Independence, Iowa.

### A Milking Shorthorn Type

should Mr. Parrett bring out one old Shorthorn cow haltered when all the rest ran loose? Why should he go into the historic home built by his ancestors in 1806, and bring out a brown book in which one page was unusually well worn? The cow in question was Oakland Craigs 11th; perhaps not so wonderful to look at, but a unique cow in Shorthorn cowdom. This cow certainly has done her duty in helping to supplant the scrub in southern Indiana. Because of her, the Hoosier state was made richer by twenty-three living calves. It's a record.

Oakland Craigs 11th was calved December 12, 1899, and among the 23 calves she bore were two pair of twins. It is believed she is in calf again. She was bred by that most remarkable Hoosier woman, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, and early in life became the property of Mr. Parrett. The cow was sired by Robin Adair 156549 bred by the Robbins firm of Horace, Indiana; and her dam was sired by imp. British Tarr 96495, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr.

Mr. Parrett's home—a picture of which accompanies this story—is no doubt one of Indiana's oldest homes. Though built in 1806 of bricks floated down the Ohio to Evansville, and hauled overland to their present location, the house is still in a perfect state of preservation and most comfortable. On the lawn is a meteor which fell in 1831. Representatives from the Smithsonian Institution called on Mr. Parrett to get the meteor, but his natural love for the historically interesting would not allow him to part with the souvenir.

### The Outlook in Hawaii

By W. R. FARRINGTON  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Just a word about Hawaii that should be of value to you:

Hawaii is so widely known as a sugar producing center that it may not have been brought to your attention that this territory also raises cattle.

The islands have a considerable population, certainly a very wealthy section, interested in improving the standards of beef and dairy herds.

One ranch on the Island of Hawaii has more than 25,000 head of beef cattle, of which more than 300 are registered pure-breds. This same ranch has



The Parrett Home Built in 1806—Now 113 Years Old



approximately 30,000 head of sheep; horses and mules in proportion. While this is the largest, there are more than 12 ranches with more than 5,000 head of cattle.

Every sugar plantation manager has an interest in the herds maintained for local supply.

County and territorial fairs, now officially established institutions, have

aroused a widening circle of interest in animal husbandry. The value of breeding has been demonstrated. Thousands of dollars have been invested in herd improvement, and the movement has just begun. This refers to the big ranches. The man with just a few also takes notice.

As an evidence of the increasing interest, this paper is informed that one

of the largest ranchers who profitably invested thousands of dollars in raising the standard of his beef cattle, is planning an elaborate development of dairy cattle and the sale of dairy products—now brought largely from the Mainland of the United States. He has a herd of 300 dairy cows, and plans to branch into the Milking Shorthorn breed.



Courtesy Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Goldie's Ruby 2d, Grand Champion Female, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs, 1919*

# The Lesson of the Fairs

By Frank D. Tomson

"Have your money ready, please. No tickets, just plain half dollars. Drop them in the slot as you pass through the gate. Move right along. Just the ordinary half dollar, that's right. Hold them up so we can see that there aren't any holes in them or that they haven't been plugged."

We comply good-naturedly with the instructions and pass through the gate. Off to the left an extensive machinery exhibit with many spouting gas engines and sputtering and rumbling machines of various kinds and types, all calculated as labor-savers, are on display. Under an extensive roof are assembled devices largely designed for home conveniences. That all of this great exhibit appeals to thinking people is apparent by the crowds that throng the alleys and avenues and who question the exhibitors and make comparisons in their own minds. The horse power of other days has given way to steam, gasoline, kerosene, and electrical power almost wholly. It all reflects the pro-

gressive tendency that characterizes all agricultural activity of the present day.

The area to the right is occupied by modern fireproof barns and sheds for the housing of livestock exhibits. The entry numbers now reach far up into the 'thousands, indicating the trend toward registered farm animals. In the foreground the livestock pavilion rises in dignified proportions among the buildings and exhibits that surround it. On every side trees soften the view and offer a welcome shade to the thousands who daily visit the fair. Broad concrete walks lead from one building to another and wide drives accommodate the traffic. A heavy carpet of grass covers the remainder of the space. Time was when the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the fairs were entirely incidental, if not altogether ignored. But it is different now. Countless seats are provided in the open areas, broad verandas surround a num-

ber of the buildings and band stands suitably placed with reference to them. Popular and classical musical programs are an everyday feature, and the visiting throngs come to be familiar with the greatest productions and, to an extent, with the producers and the artists. Yonder the woman's building of pleasing architectural design offers all of the comforts that it is practical to provide, and therein are conducted daily clinics and health and economic studies of an informing and basic value.

The agricultural building with its endless displays; the dairy building, the art building, and all the rest suggestive of the broad contact of agriculture make up the fundamentals of the fair equipment. Nor must we overlook the grandstand, which furnishes capacity for many thousands who witness the entertainments which are provided each day and evening. The administration building, containing all of the offices of administration, with sleeping rooms sufficient to accommodate all of the fair



directors and their families, with extensive restaurant space, postoffice, express offices, and so forth, is one of the later additions to fair equipment. We recall our first visit to this fair, less than twenty years ago. The livestock buildings were mere sheds. All of the structures were wood, and very meager they were. They have all passed now to make way for the larger and fire-proof structures, assuring safety and permanency in harmony with the growth of agriculture.

Far up on the slope and over the crest of the hill among the trees is the tented city where thousands camp during the week of the fair. They come from all over the state and from other states, whole families. The management has wisely provided suitable equipment for this purpose. Especial attention has been paid to drainage. The arrangement makes for system and order. Each year the patrons of the tented city come in larger numbers. It is an outing highly prized by the experienced. In the hours that are cool in the morning these inhabitants of the tented city go about among the exhibits before the daily visitors arrive. They have opportunity to make a closer study, for they are not jostled by the midday crowds. Then they gather under the trees and hear the concerts or in the lecture rooms and hear the speakers. It is a remarkable experience, this spending the week in the tented city. It may be done leisurely and a fund of information obtained along with the enjoyment of the lighter forms of entertainment.

We have surveyed the whole scene and comprehended its significance. We pass into the livestock show pavilion and take seats from which we can view the arena. It's an old story with us. For years we have seen the candidates come and the winners go. Yes, it's an old story, but the older it is the more interesting it becomes and the more we are fascinated by it. The classes are called. Here they come through the entrance and take their places, ready for the judge's rating. One after another we recognize the exhibitors. We remember when this one made his first purchase of a registered animal. We recall how timid he was and how little he knew of the possibilities of the investment, but gradually he came to understand, and year after year we note his name among the successful exhibitors. Near the end of the class stands a young man holding what looks like a possible winner, a shapely roan heifer. He started out but a few years ago as a herdsman. He was scarcely more than a boy then. Now he is a partner, a half owner, in one of the leading herds. He looks like a business man—and he is a business man. Already he has acquired more financial resources than he ever dreamed he would possess.

The judge is placing the winners. Our herdsman friend has been assigned to the head of the class. We thought we had that entry properly rated in our

own estimate. The boy who holds the second winner interests us. He is making his first exhibit and the judge has found him. The lad will have many a thrilling experience, perhaps, as he goes on in life, but none will bring quite the same thrill that his first winning in the show ring brings. We have been through it. There is nothing quite like the first show ring success. It is a milestone in the experience, and from then on one looks at things from a little different viewpoint—that of the veteran rather than the recruit. Down the line or near the head of the class, as the case may be, the man of long experience finds his place. He knows the game. We see him extending congratulations to those who win or accepting them when the coveted prize is awarded his entry with equal grace. One after another the classes pass in review, with the honors shifting in accordance with the merit of the entries as estimated by the judge. The conspicuous places which the beginners occupy is the evidence of progress. The professional character of the shows of the earlier days has largely passed and many a first ribbon flutters from the hand of a beginner as he proudly leads his entry from the ring, acknowledging as he does so the cheerful words of congratulation that come from his competitors and acquaintances.

There is a feature about these classes as they pass one after another denoting the skill of the breeders. It is the close adherence to one pattern—one type—a type that suggests itself as meeting the existing requirements as likely to furnish the maximum return from the investment of time, care and feed. There is another wholesome aspect. It is the eagerness with which the spectators follow the class ratings hour after hour and day after day. There is a kinship, so to speak, between these finer types of the animal kingdom and the folks who dwell on the earth. There is an appeal which the creation of the breeder's art makes that is unlike anything else. It is not easily ignored. It matters not whether this appeal is made to those who come from the farms or those who dwell in the cities. It is a positive contact, and the desire for ownership inevitably results.

Now come the contestants in the boys' and girls' calf clubs. John and Mary and Tom and all the others with their well-groomed and well-fed entries crowd the ring, and the spectators cheer, for it is an inspiring scene. Here and there a calf is inclined to be playful and many an amusing incident occurs before the ratings have finally been made. One after another these juveniles are assigned to their places, and many a face which its wearer tries to hold to a sober expression twitches with emotion, ill-concealed, as the judge's conclusions are indicated. Up among the onlookers in the seats or along the rail around the arena are other faces—older ones—with even less concealed feelings. These contests get hold upon the parents, and

many a farm has come to know registered livestock because a boy or a girl took a hand in the game.

We follow the classes through to the finish and record the awards, as is our habit. Again we visit the various points of interest on the grounds and make our way in due time to the train which shall bear us homeward. From the car window we watch the surging crowds and note the endless stream of autos moving toward the outskirts of the city into the country. We are impressed with the prosperity and the contentment of the people. They are slipping homeward now with renewed enthusiasm and pleasant, inspiring recollections of the week.

The train speeds out across the fertile plain, the fields stretch away on either side, haystacks and great yellow straw-piles dot the landscape. The second crop of clover and the last growth of alfalfa give a suggestion of fertility and increased production. The density of the cornfields and the bending ears tell a story of plenty as nothing else can do. Along the fence rows and bordering the streams the yellow of the goldenrod suggests the autumn season. The tracks bend to the right along the base of a hill, and up the slopes the sumac is showing its brilliant reddish hue. The wooded stretch to the left is brilliant with the turning shades of the maples, ash, and oaks; yellow, lavender, red, and purple, touched with deep green and brown. As the train rounds the curve the sunlight falls upon the timbered stretches and the picture becomes one of rare brilliance and harmony and is softened in tone as the sun sinks slowly from view. Then as the twilight deepens the mists appear like a canopy along the streams and lowlands until they are lost in the darkness.

We're nearing home again, and there comes a feeling of security and contentment. There comes, too, a desire—a purpose—to adjust our plans and methods to keep pace with those who are well forward in the march of progress, with those who have distinctive recognition when the awards are placed at the fairs.

## Send Photographs

Shorthorn breeders everywhere are invited to furnish this office with photographs of Shorthorns, pasture scenes, barnyard groups, individuals, any setting in which Shorthorns are the center of interest. It is necessary, for reproduction, that such pictures be clear, otherwise they will not engrave. It is desirable also that the animals appearing in the picture be of such individuality as to reflect creditably upon the breed.

Place on the back of each photograph the name and address of the owner and the important information pertaining to the picture.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.



# 1919 Champions to Date

## WESTERN STOCK SHOW (Denver)

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet's Dale, H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Type's Diamond, C. A. Saunders & Sons, Manilla, Iowa; senior and grand champion female, Cloverleaf Lovely 2d, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior champion female, Victoria 74th, W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa.

## NATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS (Chicago)

Champion bull, Village Hercules, Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.; champion female, Richland Beauty, C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

## SOUTHWEST AMERICAN LIVESTOCK SHOW (Oklahoma City)

Senior and grand champion bull, Bapton Corporal, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.; junior champion bull, Master Prince, William Hartnett, Chicago, Ill.; senior and grand champion female, Pleasant Princess, William Hartnett; junior champion female, Avene 15th, William Hartnett.

## SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND FAT STOCK SHOW (Fort Worth)

Senior champion bull, Cumberland's Marshal 2d, J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Tex.; junior and grand champion bull, Master Prince, William Hartnett, Chicago, Ill.; senior champion female, Village Flora 2d, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.; junior and grand champion female, Pleasant Princess, William Hartnett.

## KANSAS NATIONAL SHOW (Wichita)

Senior and grand champion bull, Bapton Corporal, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.; junior champion bull, Dale's Gauntlet, William Hartnett, Chicago, Ill.; senior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Lavender, John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.; junior champion female, Avene 15th, William Hartnett, Chicago, Ill.

## NORTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR (Grand Forks)

Senior champion bull, Maxwalton Stamp 2d, B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.; junior and grand champion bull, Superb Sovereign, S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.; senior champion female, Belina, B. W. Aylor; junior and grand champion female, Lady Clara 14th, S. G. Eliason.

## INTERSTATE FAIR (Fargo, N. D.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Stamp 2d, B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.; junior champion bull, Sultan Eclipse, B. W. Aylor; senior champion female, Belina, B. W. Aylor; junior and grand champion female, Silver Bud, B. W. Aylor.

## MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Royal Sultan, Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; senior champion female, Roan Mulberry 6th, F. R. Edwards; junior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

## ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Goldie's Ruby 2d, Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.; junior champion female, Ury 35th, Reynolds Bros.

## (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Queenston Duke, J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio; junior champion bull, Bedminster Musician, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Roan Duchess, The Otis Herd; junior champion female, Kelmscott Pink 2d, Gretna Farm, Wheaton, Ill.

## ERIE, PA., EXPOSITION

Senior champion bull, Baron Dale 2d, Schaffner Bros., Erie, Pa.; junior and grand champion bull, Argonaut, Schaffner Bros.; senior champion female, Roan Lady, Schaffner Bros.; junior and grand champion female, Brawith Rose 2d, Schaffner Bros.

## IOWA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet's Dale, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Villager's Rover, Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa; senior and grand champion female, Clara 71st, W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa; junior champion female, Good Music, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

## (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, White Prince, R. R. Clappitt, New Providence, Iowa; junior champion bull, Dale's Knight, R. R. Clappitt; senior and grand champion female, Snowdrop, Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.; junior champion female, White Lassie, Finlay McMartin & Sons.

## OHIO STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Scotch Gloster, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; senior and grand champion female, Cloverleaf Gloster, W. S. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion female, Lespedeza Bracelet 8th, Lespedeza Farm.

## (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Queenston Duke, J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio; junior champion bull, Mayflower's Prince, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Lady of the Glen, The Otis Herd; junior champion female, Glenwood Beauty, J. E. & C. B. Wade.

## NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet's Dale, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Marigold's Knight, Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; senior champion female, Clara 71st, W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa; junior and grand champion female, Miss Cumberland, Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

## KANSAS FREE FAIR (Topeka)

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet Dale, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Marshal Stamp, Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kan.; senior and grand champion female, Clara 71st, W. Preston Donald; junior champion female, Lady Supreme, W. A. Forsythe & Sons.

## INDIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Cloverleaf Royalist, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Cloverleaf Gloster, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons; junior champion female, Lespedeza Bracelet 8th, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

## MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Sultan's Model, Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa; junior and grand champion bull, Superb Sovereign, S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.; senior champion female, Cumberland's Marvel, Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.; junior and grand champion female, Simplicity 9th, S. G. Eliason.

## (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Welfare Champion, Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.; junior champion bull, Palmer's Jeweler, Palmer Farming Co., Euclid, Minn.; senior and grand champion female, Helpmate 11th, Palmer Farming Co.; junior champion female, Beatrice 2d, Finlay McMartin & Sons.

## MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Sterling Supreme, C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.; junior and grand champion bull, Argonaut, M. & J. Schaffner, Erie, Pa.; senior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Mina 12th, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior champion female, Brawith Rose, M. & J. Schaffner.

## KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Cloverleaf Gloster, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion female, Lespedeza Bracelet 8th, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

## WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Master Bapton, Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.; junior champion bull, Champion Bandmaster, Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; senior and grand champion female, Goldie's Ruby 2d, Reynolds Bros.; junior champion female, Ury 35th, Reynolds Bros.



## PUBLIC SALES

CHURDAN, IOWA, June 2.

GEORGE M. VADER

Sold for. Average.	
6 bulls.....	\$ 1,670 \$ 278
34 females.....	13,355 393
40 head.....	15,025 376
Top bull, Village Brigand.....	640
Top female, Eastlawn's Victoria..	900

WHEATON, ILL., June 3.

THOS. STANTON.

Sold for. Average.	
5 bulls.....	\$2,300
21 females.....	1,391
26 head.....	\$39,850 1,594
Top bull, Villager True Stamp.....	4,000
Top female, Sittytan Augusta 14th and cc.....	2,400

CHICAGO, ILL., June 4.

THAXTON FARM AND HEART'S DELIGHT FARM

Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls.....	\$ 760
49 head.....	\$56,270 1,158
Top bull, Thaxton's Defender.....	2,100
Top female, Maxwellton Rosewood 4th and bc.....	4,200

TIFFIN, OHIO, June 5.

FRANK R. EDWARDS

Sold for. Average.	
2 bulls.....	\$1,700
42 females.....	1,390
44 head.....	\$61,800 1,404
Top bull, Newton Loyalist.....	2,500
Top female, imp. Golden Lady 2d and cc.....	3,200

OSMOND, NEB., JUNE 10.

THEISEN BROS.

Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls.....	\$ 2,870 \$ 410
35 females.....	21,745 622
Top bull, Urbandale King.....	900
Top female, imp. Aldsworth Matchless.....	2,500

RED WING, MINN., June 13.

A. C. BRYAN &amp; SONS

Sold for. Average.	
9 bulls.....	\$ 385
35 females.....	493
44 head.....	471
Top bull, Marigold Monarch.....	\$ 800
Top female, Lakewood Minerva.....	1,000

JAMESTOWN, OHIO, June 16.

WAYNE OGLESBEE

Sold for. Average.	
41 head.....	\$25,615 \$ 625
Top bull, Missie's Adornment.....	490
Top female, imp. Swinton Maud and cc.....	1,575

TYLER, MINN., June 25.

N. N. WOGENSEN.

Sold for. Average.	
8 bulls.....	\$ 2,125 \$ 425
38 females.....	10,375 285
43 head.....	12,500 290
Top bull, Village Broadhocks.....	675
Top female, Princess Lady and bc	700

ST. CLOUD, MINN., June 26.

LESLIE SMITH &amp; SONS.

Sold for. Average.	
55 head.....	\$65,725 \$1,195
Top bull, The Challenger.....	1,100
Top female, Lavender Nonpareil..	3,000

WATERLOO, IOWA, June 26.

W. O. CAMPBELL.

Sold for. Average.	
44 head.....	\$19,925 \$ 453
Top bull, King Cumberland 4th..	3,050
Top female, Villager's Surmise..	1,350

FARGO, N. D., June 27.

CHESEBRO SMITH.

Sold for. Average.	
7 bull.....	\$ 3,000
49 females.....	\$37,200 \$ 758
50 head.....	40,200 804
Top bull, Royal Dale.....	3,000
Top female, Leslie's Lustre.....	2,000

TROY, PA., JULY 1.

BRADFORD COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Sold for. Average.	
70 head.....	\$ 600
Top bull, Glenside Royal Clay....	\$ 1,000
Top female, Maple Ridge Mabel and bc.....	2,100

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 1.

LAKEWOOD FARM.

Sold for. Average.	
40 head.....	\$ 225
Top bull, Excellency.....	\$ 210
Top female, Woodbine Dale.....	375

LIVE OAK, CALIF., July 10.

W. M. CARRUTHERS.

Sold for. Average.	
38 head.....	\$31,985 \$ 820
Top bull, Hallwood Villager.....	2,700
Top female, Countess Lavender..	2,050

TULSA, OKLA., Aug. 6.

C. E. SUPPES &amp; SON.

Sold for. Average.	
4 bulls.....	\$ 3,980 \$ 995
38 females.....	28,610 753
42 head.....	32,590 776
Top bull, Missie's Last.....	2,250
Top female, Fragrant Spray and cc	1,975

CHELSEA, OKLA., Aug. 14.

H. L. BURGESS.

Sold for. Average.	
3 bulls.....	\$ 390 \$ 130
61 females.....	16,505 260
Top bull, Orange Barmpton.....	170
Top female, Sweet Violet.....	1,170

MATTOON, ILL., Sept. 2.

W. H. CHAMPION.

Sold for. Average.	
8 bulls.....	\$ 402
25 females.....	231
33 head.....	254
Top bull, Royal Radium.....	\$ 1,650
Top female, Gipsy Lady and cc...	405

COVE STATION, WASH.

A. V. BRADICK'S ESTATE

Sold for. Average.	
6 bulls.....	\$ 245
25 females.....	325
31 head.....	\$ 9,575 309
Top bull, Waterloo Victor.....	500
Top female, Janesville Rose 79th.	575

SPOKANE, WASH.

JOSEPH TURNER

Sold for. Average.	
61 head.....	\$14,475 \$ 237
Top female, Royena.....	550

HINTON, IOWA.

HELD BROS.

Sold for. Average.	
10 bulls.....	\$ 505
41 females.....	522
51 head.....	\$26,600 512
Top bull, Mondamin Croesus.....	1,000
Top female, Coconut 12th.....	1,200

## ASSOCIATIONS

## ALABAMA.

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

Alabama Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. C. Crabb, Secretary, Gallion, Ala.

## ARKANSAS.

The Northwestern Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Conway Scott, Secretary, Scotts, Ark.

## CALIFORNIA

Glenn County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ernest V. Eibe, Secretary, Butte City, Cal.

## COLORADO.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Colo.

The Northwestern Colorado Shorthorn Association, T. J. Miller, Secretary, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Elbert County Shorthorn Association, C. A. Melburn, Secretary, Melburn, Colo.

## GEORGIA.

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastain, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

## IDAHO.

Canyon County (Idaho) Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, Charles Howard, Caldwell, Idaho.

Nezperce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. L. Stafford, Secretary, Lenore, Idaho.

Lemhi County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chas. A. Norton, Secretary, Salmon, Idaho.

## ILLINOIS.

The Central Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Stewart, Secretary, Paris, Ill.

Warren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Wells, Secretary, Monmouth, Ill.

Tazewell County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. G. Starr, Secretary, Pekin, Ill.

Will County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Paul R. Lisher, Secretary, Joliet, Ill.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. J. McMaster, Secretary, Altona, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Edgar County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. B. Gernet, Secretary, Paris, Ill.

Henderson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. H. Milner, Secretary, Stronghurst, Ill.

Lee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. J. Kent, Secretary, Amboy, Ill.

Shelby County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. C. Firebaugh, Secretary, Windsor, Ill.

Bureau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Wilson, Secretary, Princeton, Ill.

Clark County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. H. Emrich, Secretary, Casey, Ill.

Champaign County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. W. Watson, Secretary, Champaign, Ill.

## INDIANA.

Anderson District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. L. Montgomery, Secretary, Alexandria, Ind.

Knightstown District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Robert Vandenberg, Secretary, Greenfield, Ind.

Western Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. O. Smith, Secretary, Oxford, Ind.

Huntington District Shorthorn Association, H. T. Fryback, Secretary, Warren, Ind.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank C. Beall, Secretary, West Lafayette, Ind.

Fort Wayne Southern Breeders' Association, Charles H. Hartung, Secretary, Hometown, Ind.

Fountain County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Coats, Secretary, Veederburg, Ind.

Jasper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Parkinson, Secretary, Rensselaer, Ind.

Vincennes Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Prentice Ruble, Secretary, Vincennes, Ind.

The Kokomo District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, W. A. Jones, Flora, Ind.

Kosciusko County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. E. Wyland, Secretary, Warsaw, Ind.

White County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. F. Nagel, Secretary, Chalmers, Ind.

## IOWA.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, O. E. Husted, Secretary, St. Charles, Iowa.

Marshall County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. S. Lewis, Secretary, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Adams County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. S. Leonard, Secretary, Corning, Iowa.

Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. R. Silliman, Secretary, Colo, Iowa.

Clayton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. F. McNow, Secretary, Elkader, Iowa.

Buchanan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. T. Lee, Secretary, Independence, Iowa.

Hamilton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chris. Christensen, Secretary, Webster City, Iowa.

## KANSAS.

Chase County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, Frank Yeager, Bazaar, Kan.

Labette County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. B. Campbell, Secretary, Altamont, Kan.

## KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. T. Judy, Secretary, Sharpsburg, Ky.



## LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, G. C. Chapman, Secretary, Deridder, La.

## MAINE.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Secretary, Mechanic Falls, Me.

## MICHIGAN.

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Kent County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. H. Leonard, Secretary, Caledonia, Mich.

Clinton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Bottum, Secretary, St. Johns, Mich.

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Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Genesee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ray E. Potter, Secretary, Davison, Mich.

Grand Traverse County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Roy Zimmerman, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich.

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Milking Shorthorn Club of America, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, 13 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

## MINNESOTA.

Houston County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. T. Roverud, Secretary, Spring Grove, Minn.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Phillip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. G. Bingham, Secretary, Carrollton, Miss.

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The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

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Nodaway County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Lawrence Ogden, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Jasper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Cowgill Blair, Secretary, Carthage, Mo.

Monroe City Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Warren Fuqua, Correspondent, Monroe City, Mo.

Cass County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mac Bradley, Secretary, Harrisonville, Mo.

Johnson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. A. Gougler, Secretary, Warrensburg, Mo.

Lafayette County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. W. Caldwell, Secretary, Higginsville, Mo.

## MONTANA.

Montana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wayne W. Wheeler, Secretary, Great Falls, Mont.

## NEBRASKA.

Keith County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. W. Shelton, Secretary, Ogallala, Neb.

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, "Con" McCarthy, Secretary, York, Neb.

Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Godfrey, Secretary, Cozad, Neb.

Lancaster County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. Norland, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

The Republican Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Kelley, Secretary, McCook, Neb.

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Secretary, Cambridge, Neb.

Gage County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, S. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.

## NEW ENGLAND STATES.

New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. Arthur Simpson, Secretary, Lyndonville, Vt.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Jackson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry E. Buchanan, Secretary, Sylva, N. C.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Missouri-Yellowstone Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. F. Burke, Secretary, Williston, N. D.

Bottineau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. M. Humphreys, Secretary, Bottineau, N. D.

Sheridan County Breeders' Association, P. H. Jeardeau, Secretary, McClusky, N. D.

Lake Region Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Guy, Secretary, Devil's Lake, N. D.

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Marion County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ray Holdridge, Secretary, Marion, Ohio.

Wyandotte County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Paul Smith, Secretary, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Ashland County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Ekey, Secretary, Ashland, Ohio.

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Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. N. Brittan, Secretary, Waukomis, Okla.

Custer County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. B. Strong, Secretary, Arapahoe, Okla.

Alfalfa County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. R. Herold, Secretary, Bryon, Okla.

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Kay County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. R. Riddell, Secretary, Newkirk, Okla.

Kingfisher County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. L. Patton, Secretary, Kingfisher, Okla.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Lawrence, Secretary, Medford, Okla.

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Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Corvallis, Ore.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Southwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. L. Munce, Secretary, Washington, Pa.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alva Reynolds, Secretary, Linesville, Pa.

The New Florence Shorthorn Breeders' Association, S. T. Ford, Secretary, New Florence, Pa.

Western Central Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. T. McCoy, Secretary, Mercer, Pa.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

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West River Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. M. Smith, Secretary, Draper, S. D.

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Tennessee Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. D. Knox, Secretary, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Shenandoah Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John C. Cather, Secretary, Winchester, Va.

Page County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John G. Grove, Secretary, Luray, Va.

Rockingham County Breeders' Association, G. F. Holsinger, Magakeysville, Va.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

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## WISCONSIN.

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Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. D. Eastmann, Secretary, Lancaster, Wis.

Polk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Henry Peterson, Secretary, Centuria, Wis.

Crawford County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. S. Earll, Secretary, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Pierce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. N. Collins, Secretary, River Falls, Wis.

Trempealeau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, G. M. Wiley, Secretary, Galesville, Wis.

Marquette County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, James E. Hamilton, Secretary, Westfield, Wis.



## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Send In Your Cards

## ALABAMA

**W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, Linden, Ala.**  
Oakmead Shorthorns. Lucky Lad 431383 in service. Our aim: the best in Shorthorns.

**W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala.**  
Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service; Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

## ARKANSAS

**LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.**  
Oldest herd Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale, by Double Dale, and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

## CALIFORNIA

**BUTTE CITY RANCH, Box 5A Butte City, Calif.**  
W. P. Dwyer and W. S. Guilford. Next sale at ranch April 17, 1920. Also breed Shropshires, Berkshires and ponies.

**W. M. CARRUTHERS, Live Oak, Cal.**  
Carruthers Farm—Eighty breeding females of the best families. Hallwood Villager, California reserve champion, in service.

**PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.**  
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

## COLORADO

**THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.**  
Herd bulls, Second Thought by Double Dale and Western Star by Second Thought. One hundred head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

**CORNFORTH LIVE STOCK CO., Elbert, Colo.**  
Forest Glen Ranch—Cedarlawn's Best 497372 and Royal Whitehall in service. We try to grow the kind of Shorthorns that will give the best results in the western country.

**THE MELBURN STOCK RANCH, Elbert, Colo.**  
Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 585534. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

**THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Colo.**  
La Mariposa. Herd sire, Loyal Stamp 494953. Young bulls and cows for sale.

**THE WESTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. L. Warnock, Secy., Loveland, Colo.**

Western Shorthorn breeders, we can put you in touch with the Shorthorns for sale nearest your shipping point.

## ILLINOIS

**A. W. DAVIS, Big Rock, Ill.**  
Boulderburn Shorthorns—Females in which the blood of Red Knight, Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Villager is blended on good foundations. Type's General, a massive son of Cumberland's Type, in service.

**ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS COMPANY, Galesburg, Ill.**  
Imported Mayflower 681727 at the head of our herd, which comprises a choicely bred lot of matrons. We always have cattle for sale.

**HILLHURST STOCK FARM, Tiskilwa, Ill.**  
Imperial Mistletoe 423031, first prize 2-year-old bull at the International and all leading fairs in 1917, heads our herd of select Scotch cows. Stock for sale. Ask for them.

**J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.**  
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

**B. C. McCLANAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.**  
Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory 533621 by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

**OAKES & OAKES, Laura, Ill.**  
Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd header, Loyal Dale.

**J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.**  
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

**A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.**  
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

**W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.**  
Ireland Grove Stock Farm—Herd bulls in service; Cumberland Gloster 660947, Village Dale's Post 624710.

**ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.**

## INDIANA

**CARROIL COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N Roy P. Martin, Secy., Delphi, Ind.**  
Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of good breeding. Any information pertaining to our Shorthorns for sale may be obtained by writing to the secretary.

**J. W. F. CROUCH & CO., Rosedale, Ind.**  
Call or write your wants. We will try to please you.

**ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.**  
Glenora Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

**McWILLEN & MARTIN, Decatur, Ind.**  
Green Brae Farm—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Maxwalton Luxury 496400 heads herd.

**GEORGE J. ROTH, Boonville, Ind.**  
Cypress Valley Farm—We are offering a few Scotch heifers due to calf soon by Maxwalton Stamp, also a few young bulls by Maxwalton Stamp.

**SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.**  
Fifty head, Lavenders, Roan Ladys and Secrets, sired by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

**GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.**  
Walnut Grove Farm—Sires in service: Homewood Cumberland 633486. A few high-class Scotch bulls and females for sale.

## IOWA

**BACON & MULLANY, Waterloo, Iowa.**  
Prince Imperial Jr. 387156. Missie by Prince Imperial in service. Bulls by him for sale. Best families.

**G. C. BANNICK, Bennett, Iowa.**  
Fairview Shorthorns headed by Golden Goods 408201.

**BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA, SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

**BIAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.**  
Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by imp. Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood Reserve.

**W. O. CAMPBELL, Waterloo, Iowa.**  
Campbell Shorthorns. Bulls in service: King Cumberland 4th 621317 and Graceful Baron 598282. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**CLAYTON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, L. H. Brandt, Pres., Garnaville, Iowa; M. F. McNow, Secy., Elkader, Iowa.**

17 good herds represented. 650 registered Shorthorns. Write us your wants.

**COCK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.**  
Fifty females, headed by British Knight, son of Rose of Blackwood 3d. Young stock and bred heifers always on hand. Catalog.

**E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.**  
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight 367812 heads our herd of Scotch breeding females. Five young bulls for sale.

**C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.**  
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

**F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.**  
Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

**A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.**  
Highland View Farm—Choice Cumberland 424859 by King Cumberland 2d. Special offer, two red sons of Choice Cumberland, real show calves. Also other good bulls of Scotch breeding.

**W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.**  
Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager, and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

**J. E. GOODENOW, Maquoketa, Iowa.**  
Herd sire, Landlord by Marr Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan; dam, Lovely Lady, full sister to the dam of the \$12,000 Anoka Omega. Best Scotch families represented.

**HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.**  
Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

**WILLIAM HERKELMANN, Elwood, Iowa.**  
Herd sires: True Cumberland 3d and Lavender Champion. Special offer, red son of Princely Sultan and Mildred of Oakdale. Shown as senior yearling. Herd numbers 135.

**E. B. IGO, Indianola, Iowa.**  
Choice Star 515280 by Diamond Choice in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.**  
Oakwood Farm—Dale Regent by Dale Clarion in service. Breeding stock, both sexes, for sale. On main line of R. I. 40 miles east of Omaha.

**J. T. JUDGE, Carroll, Iowa.**  
Villager's Victor 467749 by Sultan Standard 334975 by Whitehall Sultan in service. Always something to sell.

**KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.**  
Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

**D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.**  
Villager's Gasket heads herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

**R. N. MARSHALL, Ollie, Iowa.**  
120 head. Best families, headed by imp. Gartley Lansdowne.

**R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.**  
We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada, on hand for sale all the time.

**WM. MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.**  
Oak Bluff Shorthorns. Cattle of merit for inspection.

**JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.**  
Fairview Stock Farm—King Rex 660820 heads herd. Sixty miles northeast of Omaha on the Great Western R. R. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

**C. A. OLDSSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.**  
Imp. Inveness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292 by Whitehall Sultan in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

**L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.**  
Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

**THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.**  
Peter T. Hovey.  
Milking Shorthorn Cattle—Herd bulls, Victor 435138 and Duke of Vale 535576.

**FRANK T. PEMBERTON, Iowa Falls, Iowa.**  
Pemberton Farms—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding herd numbers 100.

**W. E. PRITCHARD, Walnut and Avoca, Iowa.**  
On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle by Double Dale, in service. Young things by him for sale.

**C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.**  
Cumberland Stock Farms—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.



**SCHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.**

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service: Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie's Knight 322563, Baron Avon 439764 by Count Avon.

**E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.**

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

**E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.**

Gainford Monarch 429228 in service. A number of outstanding young bulls and females for sale.

**UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.**

The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

**HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.**

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

**R. E. WATTS & SON, Miles, Iowa.**

Algor Farnus—Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull, Mysie Champion 508288.

**KANSAS****CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.**

Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

**A. W. CORNELIUS, Rantoul, Kan.**

Silver Dale, carrying 50 percent of the blood of the great Lord Avondale and 25 percent of Collynie's breeding, on equally well-bred females is proving himself a real breeder.

**EASTERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, F. J. Robbins, Secretary, Ottawa, Kan.**

We are pushing the "reds, whites and roans" by selling good cattle at reasonable prices on an absolutely square basis. Annual sales at Ottawa.

**HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.**

Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Secret King 505234 in service.

**H. M. HILL & SONS, Lafontaine, Kan.**

Cows of the most excellent breeding headed by Master of the Dales, an Avondale bull. Private herd catalog celebrating 25th anniversary of Sycamore Springs Shorthorns.

**H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.**

Sires in service: Silk Woods by Choice Goods, Vindicator by Choice of Gooddale. Sixty breeding cows, several leading Scotch and Scotch-topped Bates families.

**KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.**

Herd bulls: Matchless Dale by Avondale and Marauder by Revolution. Families represented: Orange Blossom, Butterfly, Lavender, Duchess of Gloster, Mina, Augusta, Lady Douglas and Queen of Beauty.

**KITCHEN & KITCHEN, Burlingame, Kan.**

Dragoon Valley Shorthorn Farm—Herd represents some of the best families. Herd bulls: White Valentine and North America out of a sister to the dam of Americus, the \$40,000 Argentina bull.

**MFUSER & CO., Anson, Kan.**

Herd carries blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods, imp. Collynie and Avondale. Sycamore Chunk and Hamlet by Maxwalton Rosedale in service. Fifty breeding females.

**THOS. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.**

Spring Creek Shorthorns. Choice collection of useful cattle. White Foxglove in service. Always a few good Shorthorns for sale.

**JOHN REIGER, Whitewater, Kan.**

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—A select herd of females. Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service.

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.**

Shorthorns for the Southwest. Herd headed by Dale's Renown of Avondale. One hundred and fifty head to select from.

**ROBERT RUSSELL, Muscotah, Kan.**

All Scotch herd. Walnut Type, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service.

**W. J. SAYRE, Cedar Point, Kan.**

Elmhurst Shorthorns—Glendale 712760 and Jolly Dale 420684, grandsons of Avondale, in service. A few good cows and young bulls for sale.

**TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.**

Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. One hundred breeding females.

**KENTUCKY****WOODRUFF FARM, Shelbyville, Ky.**

Villager's Victorious by Villager in service. Cows of Scotch breeding.

**LOUISIANA****CASTLE KIRK PLANTATION, John H. Cocke, Mgr., Luella, La.**

Louisiana's largest Shorthorn herd. Herd bulls: Golden Villager by Villager and Proud Augustus by Masterpiece. Our cattle are raised under natural conditions in the south and are especially adapted to the south.

**MRS. M. R. MAYER, Shreveport, La.**

Shreve Island Stock Farm—Herd of choice Scotch and Scotch-topped females. Headed by two grandsons of Whitehall Sultan, Sultan's Gauntlet by Sultan of Anoka and Memory's Stamp by Fond Memory. Several young bulls for sale.

**MARYLAND****BENTON G. RAY, Colesville, Md.**

Milking Shorthorns—Herd headed by Prince Manzergh 578552 by Babraham Pretty Prince 430825, dam, Manzergh 8th 57729. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**MASSACHUSETTS****JOHN S. ANDERSON, Shelburne, Mass.**

Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

**FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.**

Milking Shorthorns—100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

**MICHIGAN****BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box A, Tecumseh, Mich.**

Flash Hallwood 496989, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Modern sanitary equipment, herd under state and federal supervision. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, N. Y. C. R. R.

**H. J. FLOWER, Milo, Mich.**

Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.**

Richland Farm Shorthorns—A choice collection of richly bred matrons headed by Lorne and Fair Acres Goods. We invite correspondence and inspection. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

**MINNESOTA****GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.**

Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.**

Valley View Shorthorns—Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

**S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.**

Superb Shorthorns. Sires in service: Sunrise 553998, Superb 300054, Cumberland's Archer 432399 and Goldbug 516240.

**HENRY STENBERG, Elmore, Minn.**

Sires in service: Diamond Medal 424004 by Diamond Goods and Count Augustine 505655, a grandson of Count Avon.

**MISSOURI****F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.**

Bulls in service: Village Jr., Village Perfection and Monarch. Cows and heifers bred to, and calves sired by these bulls. Can furnish bulls and females in lots to suit.

**BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.**

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 387161, Radium 385197, Parkdale Baron 44368, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

**A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.**

Willowdale Herd—All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus. Sonny Dale by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

**A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.**

Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

**O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.**

Nauman's Shorthorns—Home of Brandsby's Officer and Hallwood Sultan. Choice females, few select bulls for sale.

**W. C. PREWITT & SONS, Clarksville, Mo.**

Seventy-five breeding females of the best Scotch strains. Cumberland Marshal 4th and imp. Belvedere in service. Choice young bulls for sale at all times.

**WAHLERS BROS. & GEHRS, Versailles, Mo.**

Seventy-five head in herd established in 1888. Some very choice bulls for sale, and also some females. Shipping station Stover, on the R. I. main line, St. Louis and Kansas City.

**NEBRASKA****THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.**

Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service, Scotch Mist 385127 and Royal Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

**GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, S. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.**

Fifty Shorthorn herds in this county.

**RAPP BROS., St. Edward, Neb.**

Village Pride 352176 in service. Scotch cattle, good bulls and females always for sale.

**SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager; Frank A. Carver, Sec'y; Cambridge, Neb.**

500 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding cows represented in association, owned by fifteen members.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE****BATCHELDER FARMS, Mont Vernon, N. H.**

Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.

**NEW YORK****HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.**

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service. Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

**H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.**

Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Strictly dual-purpose. A select herd of 50 head. Many imported. Tuberculin tested. Milk records kept. Head herding bulls a specialty.

**NORTH DAKOTA****APILAND & SORLEIN, Bergen, N. D.**

Gloster's Knight 438556 by Fair Acres Gloster, assisted by Comrade Cumberland 609989 by True Cumberland 3d, in service.

**B. W. AYLOR, Grandin, N. D.**

Farm 2 miles from town, 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp 2d in service. Most popular families. High-class stock for sale.



## OHIO

**CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.**  
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350, all ages. Write for what you want.

**FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.**  
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

**C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.**  
Elmhurst Shorthorns, a choice collection of females, headed by some of the best sons of the great Bard of Avondale 357548.

**W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.**  
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

**CORTLAND MARSHALL, New London, Ohio.**  
Herd sire, Earl Marshal, an Aberdeen champion. Several grand-daughters of Whitehall Sultan and other well-bred Scotch cows in herd. Good individuals of both sexes for sale.

## OKLAHOMA

**JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.**  
Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by imp. Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Both great breeding and show bulls.

**J. W. KUNKEL, Pocomasset, Okla.**  
Highland Stock Farm—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Herd bull in service: Princely Sultan 350513, the only son of Whitehall Sultan 163573 in the southwest.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.**  
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

**L. J. WORK, Carmen, Okla.**  
Eagle Valley Herd—Headed by Prince Sturdy, only one female in herd that I have not raised. An honest effort to produce an American Cruickshank type. Results encouraging.

## OREGON

**W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.**  
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**M. & J. SCHAFFNER, Erie, Pa.**  
Conneant Valley Farm—Herd bulls: Baron Dale 2d and imp. Argonaut. Milking Shorthorn bull Rosebud's Nipper 502725.

**ALEX. N. WARNER, Titusville, Pa.**  
Lancona Farms—New home of the great imp. Naemoor Bridegroom, two top daughters of Avondale and other tops of best families.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.**  
Brookside Stock Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd sires, Hummerdale, Anoka Advocate, Brookside Banff. 100 head in herd. Inspection invited.

**J. F. EDELSTEIN, Bonesteel, S. D.**  
Green Field Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imp. Rosewood Champion 616777. Good young Scotch bulls for sale, fashionably bred and properly developed. Write us.

**FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.**  
Sitka Stock Farm—Imp. Towie Knight 632572 and Maxwalton Pirate 350650 in service. Young stock for sale from sires that are making Shorthorn history.

**H. GRABINSKI, Miranda, S. D.**  
Hillsdale Farm Shorthorns.

**JACKSON & WITE, Hurley, S. D.**  
Urbandale Shorthorns. A select herd in which the leading Scotch families are represented. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

**ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.**  
Summit Shorthorns. 125 head Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Herd bulls: Royal Linwood, Marengo Type and Roan Ruler. A fine lot of young bulls of serviceable age now for sale, also a few cows and heifers.

**D. E. McMONIES, Huron, S. D.**  
Joy Farm Shorthorns—Heifers sired by Earl of Dale 419021 will be bred to Gainford Promotion. Keep your eye on this white son of Gainford Marquis.

**QUEEN CITY STOCK FARM, Sioux Falls, S. D.**  
Farm 3 miles from city. George E. Barkley, proprietor. Marigold Challenger by Dale's Challenger in service. Missie, Orange Flower, Butterfly, Ury and other Scotch strains. Breeding stock for sale.

**N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. D.**  
Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp, and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

**SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, M. J. Flanagan, President, Selby, S. D.; D. E. McMonies, Sec'y-Treas., Huron, S. D.**  
To head our herds we buy the best.

**F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.**  
Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

**E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.**  
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

**WEST RIVER SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, P. M. Smith, Secretary, Draper, S. D.**  
Out of the west comes the best.

## TENNESSEE

**LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.**  
Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

## TEXAS

**COLEMAN-FULTON PASTURE CO., Gregory, Texas.**  
Taft Ranch—The Taft Ranch is breeding over three hundred registered Shorthorn cows each year. These cattle are immune against tick fever. Young stock for sale.

**CHARLES B. METCALF & SON, San Angelo, Texas.**  
Glenmore Farm—Breeders of the best registered Shorthorn cattle.

**J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.**  
Cumberland Marshal 2d heads my herd of Shorthorns. The best families represented. Inspection invited.

**W. W. SAMUELL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.**  
Shorthorn cattle.

## VIRGINIA

**S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.**  
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns, Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

**J. B. TUTTLE, Craigsville, Va.**  
Beef type Shorthorns. Scotch and Scotch-topped. A herd of good individuals. Stock for sale, and just at present have several promising young bulls.

## WASHINGTON

**JOHN U. ANLIKER, Tonasket, Wash.**  
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.**  
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.**  
The use of selected bulls on our cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 43 consecutive years, has produced high-class healthy animals of uniform type.

**McLAUGHLIN FARM, Maxwellton, W. Va.**  
Polled Shorthorns (D. S. Polled Shorthorns), Choice Goods, Young Abbotsburn, Craven Knight, Gay Monarch and seven sons of Whitehall Sultan represented in our herd. Bulls for sale.

## WISCONSIN

**ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.**  
Lavender Sultan, Regal Stamp and imp. Rusper Champion in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

**BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.**  
Farm located at Ellendale, N. D. The largest herd of Shorthorns in the northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

**G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.**  
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Farm 1½ miles from Ipswich, on the C. & N. W. R. R., and 3 miles from Belmont, on the C., M. & St. P. R. R.

**F. S. BUNKER, Baraboo, Wis.**  
Double standard Polled Shorthorns, red, white and roan. Sultan and Cumberland sire head our herd. Herd tuberculin tested and healthy. Young bulls and females, all ages, for sale. Farm four miles south of Kilbourn.

**H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.**  
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

**S. T. FOSTER & SONS, Elkhorn, Wis.**  
The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns offers choice young bull calves from high producing dams. Herd sire, Roan Jeweler 449202.

**HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.**  
Beef and Milk Shorthorns—Forty-seven years of breeding along these lines on this farm insures prepotency. Young stock for sale. Herd sires: Premier Model and Golden West.

**MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.**  
Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberlands Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

**GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.**  
Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

**G. MARCO & SON, LaCrosse, Wis.**  
Sunnyside Stock Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle.

**JOHN NOTSETER, Deerfield, Wis.**  
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

**REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.**  
Master Ruby 446601 sired the Grand Champion cow, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow, the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

**I. T. RIME, Orfordville, Wis.**  
Breeder of Milking Shorthorns of the best milking strains. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

## CANADA

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I have now a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.



# Keep These Sales in Mind

In the following association sales will be offered select collections of strictly high-class Shorthorns under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, approximately fifty head in each sale except the Congress, which will offer three hundred head:

**At the American Royal, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.**

**At the Pacific International, Portland, Ore., Nov. 20.**

**At the International, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.**

**At the Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.**

**At the National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17-19.**

**At the Livestock Show, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 26.**

Various other important sales will be held throughout the coming fall and winter under the management of local, county, state, and district associations, and in addition to these many sales held by individual breeders, all of which afford an opportunity for the selection of breeding stock.

A few entries will be accepted for the Royal and International sales provided they are of a high order. Applications for the Royal sale must be made to this office promptly, as the catalogue will go to the printer before Nov. 1.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Will You Win This Medal?

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers a gold medal to the Shorthorn breeder or breeding firm who sells Shorthorns to the largest number of beginners, those making their first purchases, during the year 1919. The records of such sales are to be sent to the association office at the close of the year to be checked with the transfer records and applications. This is a distinction worth possessing. It places a premium on your enterprise and profits.